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KOREA CALLING

Visiting New York in 1949, Pt. Nehru received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia University which was conferred upon him by General Eisenhower who was then President of the University. Both these men are looming large in the public eye today in the context of the Korean situation. India's resolution at the U. N. and Eisenhower's visit to Korea for a spot study may succeed to resolve the deadlock from both ends.

INSIDE A BRITISH PRISON

SEE PAGE 5

Remember To Write, Dear

BY ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

FOR the first time we are depending on the mails to help keep our family together. Like all the parents who ever sent a son or daughter off to college, we ended our farewells with the hackneyed words "Remember to write."

We knew it wasn't original, but nothing about the ritual of taking our oldest to the campus of her choice and leaving her there had been at all individual. We did not realize until we were part way through it how stylized our performance was, how precisely parents in our situation follow a formula. There was something almost mysterious about finding ourselves behaving in the same way, saying the same things, as hundreds of strangers all round us, just as if we had rehearsed it together.

Our first inkling of all this came during the automobile trip across three states. In spite of careful planning our car was unbecomingly laden with extra blankets, sports equipment, and trivia that wouldn't fit into the luggage. The three of us had to sit in the front seat to leave room for it all, and we had to use rope and tarpaulin to protect the contents of the luggage compartment.

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Scarcely were we out on the highway that September morning when we had the first eerie experience of seeing a car very like our own, piled to the roof with what appeared to be the same items down to the colour of the blankets, with luggage in the rear secured and covered with rope and tarpaulin of the same age as our own. Most startling of all was seeing what looked like ourselves in the front seat: father driving, daughter hatless in the middle, mother in her fall suit and hat, observing the scenery.

At first we thought it an amusing coincidence, but as we drove on during two days and saw car after car arranged and populated identically, like a fantastic matched chorus line, we felt I think a bit taken down. Of course there were occasional variations, — small sister or brother wedged into the back seat perhaps, or in many cases son instead of daughter being transported to higher education. But this last group had rigid rules of its own.—son doing the driving, mother relegated to the back seat, fewer fancy boxes and more golf clubs; we soon came to recognize the pattern.

Some of the cars were going in our direction, taking Easterners west, and some the other way. They turned onto our route from side roads, or they turned off of it and headed for a variety of institutions along the way. It didn't matter; by this time we felt ourselves anonymous parts of a caravan with only licence plates or some other small mark to identify us.

The feeling persisted during the weekend we spent in a college town. In local restaurants we parents ate our meals in the same absent-minded way. Father toiled up dormitory stairs burdened with suitcases of the same size, shape and incredible weight, mothers checked off lists, daughters set about unpacking with a fine brisk air that betrayed no uneasiness. And so it was that when it came to saying good-bye we didn't mind being like everyone else. "Now do you have everything you need?" we asked, following the script exactly. "Good-bye dear, remember to write." It went up all around us from group after group like a tribal chant. And then the long lines of parents departed the town, the back seats of their cars identically empty and neat.

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Now we are getting the letters that she remembered to write. Not as many as we'd like, but enough to assure us that she is really there, learning and working and enjoying herself, and that the place is not just a bit of make-believe that vanished when all the parents departed with the chorus "Good-bye, dear."

After only a month our young-

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WEEK-END FUN

Mother: "Have a good time at the dance to-night, dear, and be a good girl."

Daughter: "For goodness sake make up your mind, Mother."

* * *

"How's the wife, George?"

Not so well, old boy. She's just had quinsy."

"Gosh! How many is that you've got now?"

* * *

"ALL extremely bright men are conceited."

He shrugged gracefully. "Oh, I don't know; I'm not."

* * *

A doctor was summoned to a wild district in the Highlands, and after seeing his patient he said to her husband, "You've been trying to do a bit of doctoring yourself, haven't you, William?"

"Aye." said the man, "I gave her a wee bit dose of ipecacuanha."

"Pooh." said the doctor; "you might as well have given her aurora borealis."

'Aye, I ken. I was going to try that next."

* * *

A travelling piano salesman arrived home unexpectedly and found his wife in the arms of a stranger. "What's all this?" he roared. "Who is this man?"

" Oh, hallo, dear," the wife smiled. "This is Mr. Smith. He came here with the intention of buying a piano from your firm."

"You don't say so" howled the irate husband. "Then why should he be kissing you?"

The wife shrugged her shoulders. "I don't know,' she murmured "I suppose he changed his mind!'

* * *

At a circus a man walked over to the camels, picked up a straw, placed it squarely on a camel's back and waited. Nothing happened.

"Wrong straw," he muttered, and returned to his seat.

* * *

Customer: "Do you recommend this sleeping mixture?"

Chemist: "Yes, sir. We give an alarm clock with every bottle."

* * *

"Why not marry," said Mr. Newlywed to the woman-hater, "and have a wife to share your lot?"

"It sounds all right," was the reply, "but some of these shareholders blossom into directors."

* * *

A visitor to the village, watching a rustic fishing in a shallow stream, noticed that for half an hour the hook was never drawn from the water. "Are there any fish in that stream?" the visitor asked at last.

"No, sir, I don't think so," the rustic replied

"But you seem to be fishing."

"Yes, sir."

"Then what is your object?"

"My object, sir, is to show the wife that I've no time to peel the potatoes."

From a provincial newspaper: "Reliable and hard-working clerk who is paid on Friday and is broke on Tuesday would like to exchange small loans with another who gets paid on Wednesday and is broke on Saturday."

* * *

"Well, dear," said Mr. Blair, after tea had been cleared away. "what are you planning to do this evening?"

Mrs. Blair shrugged her shoulders. "Nothing special," she replied. "I'll probably write a letter or two, read, listen to the radio, and so on."

"I see," he replied. "When you come to the so on, don't forget my shirt buttons."

* * *

Emerging from the beauty shop resplendent in a new coiffure, a woman was confronted by a neighbour.

"Why, Emma," said the neighbour, "what have you done to your hair? It looks like a wig!"

"It is a wig", Emma replied.

"Well, my goodness," said the neighbour, "I'd never have known it."

The third-grade was learning the letters of the alphabet.

"What comes after T?" the teacher asked.

Ella quickly replied, "V."

* * *

The Admiral was going ashore after inspecting the ship and also after lunching. It was a ceremonial occasion. All stood to attention.

Before he stepped on the gangway, the Admiral, whose left hand appeared to be clenched into his sleeve, bent down and spoke to a diminutive side-boy who saluted smartly.

When he had gone and the attendants had been dismissed, the Commander asked the side-boy what the Admiral had said.

"I don't think I ought to tell you, Sir", said the little fellow.

But the Commander instead, giving him a direct order.

"Well, Sir excuse me, Sir, but what he said was: 'I wonder how many of these silly asses know I'm smoking!'"

'AND RUNNING LOW ON GAS!'

Shoemaker in 'The Chicago Daily News.'

HOW DRUIDS WORSHIPPED SUN

Stonehenge Is Handiwork Of Neolithic Men

EVERY year a great crowd of people, many of them motorists, assemble at Stonehenge to wait for the rising of the sun on the longest day of the year. Legend has it that on this day the Druids made their sacrifices to the sun-god as the first rays of the rising sun struck through the centre arch of the dark monoliths, writes Leslie E. Wells in 'Austin Magazine'.

At dawn, on June 21st this year, the Order of Druids again gathered, as in previous years, outside the circle of great stones. Just before sunrise the Druid Bards, clothed in white and purple robes, filed in the circle, and as the sun appeared above the horizon the sacrament was administered to all present from a golden cup placed on the Altar Stone. Then special prayers were recited, so upholding a tradition which Druids claim has continued for 4,000 years.

NEOLITHIC

Scientists say Stonehenge was erected about the year 1800 B.C. —well over 1,000 years before the existence of the Druids.

It is, however, quite possible that the Druids used it as a place of worship, in exactly the same way that the Pantheon at Rome is used today for Christian worship.

Recent unearthings suggest that Stonehenge is the handiwork of Neolithic men. But as it is far larger and more majestic than any other relics of the New Stone age in Europe, it points to a branch of people which attained a high degree of civilisation. This branch is at present an unknown, lost race, excepting so far as Stonehenge reveals them.

The Neolithic men appeared in Europe, it has been calculated, some 20,000 years ago and flourished for thousands of years.

They were displaced, or at least dominated, by a new race of men, coming from Asia, who understood the art of making bronze weapons.

These were the Celts, including the ancient Britons and Gaels. So it would appear that Stonehenge was built by a race of Neolithic men who exceeded in civilisation even the men of the Bronze Age.

THEIR TOOLS

A source of great wonderment, and most difficult to understand, is how a primitive people without any kind of metal tools could possibly shape and mortise such huge pieces of stone. As the tools became unfit for use they were dropped into convenient holes, and many have been found in the course of excavations.

These include axes of flint and Sarsen stone; hammer-axes edged on one side and flat on the other; rounded and flat hammer-stones, weighing between one pound and nearly seven pounds; and Sarsen mauls varying in weight from forty pounds to sixty-four pounds as well as numerous fragments of picks made from deer horn, which were presumably used for quarrying the chalk when the foundations of the uprights were being prepared.

It is supposed that after the holes for these stones had been scooped out, they were tipped into them direct from their tree trunk rollers which were used to convey the huge stone boulders from the surrounding countryside. The monoliths were then pulled into an upright position by ropes; an operation that must have required the efforts of ever 200 men.

HOW ERECTED

For the hoisting of the lintels, it is likely that sloping mounds of earth were built up round the uprights until these were almost completely hidden, and that the horizontal stones were then slid or rolled up the mounds. Once on its uprights, a lintel would have been raised slightly by levers while the stones received a final dressing after which they were apparently dropped gently into position. The mounds having been removed, chalk and rubble were rammed firmly down into the holes containing the uprights by means of the largest mauls.

Stonehenge is unique. Nowhere in the world exists a megalithic circle which possesses such outstanding features.

ELSEWHERE

The famous stones of Carnac, in Brittany, are not comparable because they stand in alignment. The stone circles of Avebury and Ballynoe, Northern Ireland, are arranged in a different manner; and neither these nor any other circular formations can boast the "enclosed" structures—i.e., horizontal stones resting on supports—that we see at Stonehenge.

Probably the reason for such monuments being built is the undying desire of man, from the beginning of time, to provide future generations with evidence of his existence—a purpose best served by building in stone.

Conquest Of Indian Ocean

BY MEL PRATT

A PASSENGER ON THE INAUGURAL FLIGHT

ON September 4, 3½ days after leaving Sydney the Qantas Constellation **SIR CHARLES KINGSFORD SMITH** set the pattern for punctuality which this airline requires, by being on chocks at Palmietfontein airport, Johannesburg, 30 seconds ahead of its estimated time of arrival, 11 a.m.

The airliner had successfully completed the inaugural flight of the new Indian Ocean service—an 8665 miles journey.

So confident were the organisers of the inaugural flight party that their aircraft would arrive on time, that they accepted invitations to a luncheon given by the Mayor of Johannesburg, Cr. I.E.B Attwell, at 1 p.m.

Our party shared the distinction of being the first humans to cross the Indian Ocean in less than three days. Never before had an airline linking two continents conferred a trans-ocean record on its pasengers as part of a routine commercial flight.

We are also the first commercial passengers to be carried on the longest over-the-sea stretch of any air service in the world—2673 miles between Cocos and Mauritius, which is 245 miles longer than the former longest similar hop flown, by, Qantas sister airline British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines between Honolulu and San Francisco.

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Behind the successful establishment of the new route is the intensive planning, organisation and courage of the people of Qantas who have brought to Australia the honour of conquering another ocean as a regular commercial venture. (The first ocean was the Pacific, pioneered as a comercial air route by B.C.P.A. in 1947).

Sharing the efforts of Qantas are the men of the Australian Department of Civil Aviation who planned and erected navigational aids to make the new route as safe as is humanly possible and the men of No. 2 Airfield Construction Squadron, Royal Australian Air Force, who laid down at lonely Cocos Island the 10,000 ft. air strip in four months—six weeks ahead of schedule. This strip is the best runway in the Southern Hemisphere today and without it the new service could not operate.

●

The tendency of international aviation today is to plan your routes with long stages and the stages of the new Quantas Indian Ocean service are as long as any. They are:—

	Statute Miles
Seydney-Melbourne	42[illegible]
Melbourne-Perth	1[illegible]
Perth-Cocos Is.	1833
Cocos Is-Mauritius	2671
Mauritius-Johannesburg	1925
	8650

An average of more than 2,000 is a lot of statute miles in any overwater hop, but to the traveller on the new Indian Ocean air route it neither means boredom nor danger.

You cross the Australian continent at night and can catch up on a little sleep after the farewells at Melbourne or Sydney. A couple of miles from Guildford Airport, Perth, Qantas has taken over the Ascot Inn Hotel where the passengers can have a hot bath or shower, change their clothes and have breakfast.

From Perth to Cocos Is. is a daylight hop and you touch down on this coral atoll in time to see palm trees silhouetted against a tropic sunset strictly according to tradition and tourist posters.

Here while the Constellation is refuelling for the long hop the passengers can shower and

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PROBLEM OF JAIL REFORM

Need Of Re-Humanising In Place Of De-Humanising

By FENNER BROCKWAY, M. P.

Prison reform must mean a new system based on re-humanising rather than de-humanising.

This is the conclusion which Fenner Brockway, M. P., reaches in this article on "Who Lie In Goal" by Joan Henry which describes the wooden system at Holloway Goal, while paying deserved tribute to Askham Grange which is 'prison without bars'.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago I spent nearly three years in five British prisons. Now I have been back to prison.

I have paced again the small cells. I have shrank again from the hard voices of the "screws". I have done the hours of monotonous, wasteful labour. I have been shut away from colour and beauty.

This time it has been in a Woman's Prison. I have been there not in person, but through reading Joan Henry's "Who lie in Gaol" (Gollanez, 12s. 6d.) It took me back to prison so intensely that, when I left its pages for odd minutes it was this outside world which was unreal.

I read the book travelling to the Labour Party Conference from Euston to Morecambe. When the inspector asked for my ticket, when I went into the restaurant car for my tea, I was shy and bewildered just as I had been on the memorable journey from Lincoln to King's Cross which ended my imprisonment in 1919. Even when an old friend spotted me and began to discuss the Morecambe conference agenda, I could only listen physically. My personality was in prison.

GREATEST TRIBUTE

This is, perhaps, the greatest tribute to Joan Henry's book. You are in Holloway Gaol with her. I don't suppose the effect of her writing will be so profound on anyone who has not been in prison; but to all who are blessed with imagination and human understanding the spiritual torture which is done to those "who lie in gaol" will become real.

(The author was Joint Secretary of the Prison System Enquiry Committee in 1920-21 and joint author of its report "English Prisons Today". He is also author of "A New Way Crime," 1929).

What is this torture? It is that one ceases to be a human being. One becomes a number, a physical form which moves and obeys, a robot without mind or emotions, without human responses.

When the police hand you over to the prison officials they are given a receipt for "one body". **You exist as merely a body until you are discharged or, until, like Joan Henry, you begin to be born again by transference to a 'prison without bars."**

I know all about the humanities which have been introduced into prisons. There weren't many of them thirty years ago, and I think one can claim that the Prison System Enquiry, on which I served as joint-secretary with Stephen Hobhouse when I came out, was largely responsible for inaugurating them—the modification of the "silence rule" (we were not allowed to speak except in formal enquiries or answers to officers.), the meals in association and the games in the evening after a period has been served, the classes, the prison visitors.

SYSTEM CANNOT CHANGE

But all these added together cannot change the dominant principle of the prison system. You remain a body, shut in a cell, marched periodically to deadening labour, to exercise, to chapel, shouted at, shoved around.

When you first go to prison this is almost unrelieved. Afterwards you find that the officers who have to administer this inhuman system—or many of them—are after all human. On the quiet, kindness will soften their voices, a smile glint in their eyes. But officially they must never unbend, never be familiar. You are one of six hundred bodies, "all correct."

How little the prison system has changed I did not realise until I read this book. It was my own experience all over again.

UNFAIR?

"Who lie in Gaol" has been condemned by my colleague, George Benson M.P., Chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform, as unfair to Holloway and its Governor. About the book I would say that it is written with obvious sincerity and objectivity, without bitterness—indeed, with a certain philosophical serenity. About the Governor I would say that she is one of the best. Her husband was a Labour M.P. from '45 to '50 and she shares his broad humanity. I know from my personal interest in one of her charges that she is concerned to do all that is possible to give any prisoner a chance.

But what can she do? What can she do with the unending stream of women who are sent to her, mostly for short periods, to be locked in rows of cells for eighteen hours in twenty-four, and who, when they go to work or to exercise or chapel, must be marshalled into discipline by female sergeant-majors?

The severest condemnation of the prison system is that "Who Lie in Gaol" should be written of Holloway with its enlightened Governor.

ENVIRONMENT TO BLAME

Joan Henry has been condemned most severely for her references to abnormal sexual practices in Holloway. When people of one sex are segregated, particularly in conditions which restrict physical activity and emotional expression, abnormalities are inevitable.

The author of "Who lie in Gaol" makes no general charge against the officers; indeed, she does not go out of her way to draw attention to the subject at all; it arises authentically out of her story. If anyone be shocked, it should be realised that the real outrage is the unnatural environment of prison existence.

It is significant that when Joan Henry went on to the "prison without bars" at Askham Grange she found no evidence of Lesbianism, although in its freer conditions the opportunities were greater.

Here the prisoners lived in a country house without a lock on a door. There was a dining room, a workroom, a library, dormitories, bedrooms for two. They were physically occupied in hard work and they had an outlet for their mind and emotions in books, painting, a garden, a concert party, a dramatic society and even a class in literature with a male lecturer. They could actually go into York to visit the cinema.

Joan Henry's appreciation of Askham Grange is as whole-hearted as her condemnation of Holloway.

It is in the Askham Granges (alas, there is only one for women) that prison reformers find reward for their efforts. Let no one think that they mean sentimental coddling. Some of the women preferred Holloway, because there they did not have to work so hard.

REAL DETERRENT

The real deterrent is not harsh treatment but the absence of freedom.

The doors of Askham Grange are always open; but the women know that if they attempt escape they will be caught and will lose the two months' remission in six which stand between them and discharge. For most prisoners that is enough. Detention is the supreme hardship.

The key to prison reform is to apply the fullest conditions of re-creation within the limits of detention. That means pulling

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TRIBUTE TO ASKHAM GRANGE

LAND OF DIAMONDS AND DOMES

VENUE OF CONGRESS IN HYDERABAD

By Tarini Sankar Chakravorty

FOR the first time in history, the 58th session of the Indian National Congress will be held in the outskirts of Hyderabad, near the historic ruins of Golconda Fort.

The name of Golconda which has been the scene of many historical events is derived from the word 'Golchar' meaning a shepherd. According to legend, it was through sheperd that the place was discovered as being suitable for building of a fort.

The fort is situated in a strangely wild country arid and bare. The geological formation of the country characterised by gigantic boulders of fantastic sizes and shapes is suitable for the location of the fort. Mankal was built by one of the ancient Dravidian rulers of Warrangal and in the year 1364 he ceded is to the Bahmani Sultan Muhammad Shah.

After declaring independence from Bahmani House in the year 1510 Kuli Kutb-ul-Mulk realized the necessity of strengthening the fortifications of his capital. He made this fort an impregnable stronghold which 170 years after baffled the whole of Emperor Aurangeb's army for eight months.

The City of Hyderabad was founded in the year 1591 when Sultan Muhamm Kuli transferred the capital rom Golconda seven miles west. Few cities in India ancient or modern have greater historical interest and none can boast of such a rich heritage of temples, mosques, palaces tombs, and other relics of a buried past.

THE FIRST NIZAM

The city was named 'Bhagnagar' but it was renamed Hyderabad after one of the titles of Ali. The old city was surrounded by parapet walls crenellated like battlements, enclosing about 18 sq. miles. From the close of sixteenth to the first quarter of the 18th century, the city was ruled by various dynasties. Early in 1725, the first of the Nizams made Hyderabad his capital.

The area of the State of Hyderabad is about the size of the United Kingdom or nearly as large as France. The population is mainly Hindu and includes Marathas, Kanarese and Telegus.

While giving a description of the area Acharya Jadunath Sarkar, the distinguished historian writes: "The walled city of Hyderabad, the seat of the Qutb-shahi Government stands on the bank of the Musi river, which was then crossed by a grand old stone bridge of early 17th century construction. North of the river were a number of suburbs, "where all the merchants, brokers, and artisans dwelt, and in general all the common people". Hyderabad itself having been reserved for the Sultan, his courts Nobles, and military officers.

MOAT AND DITCH

"Two miles west of this stone bridge, some 160 yards north of Musi river lies the fort of Golconda, the impregnable stronghold of Deccan. It is an irregular rhombus, with a rough pentagon (the Naya quila) annexed to its north-eastern face. A strong crenellated wall of granite, over four miles in length and of great thickness, surrounds the fort, which is further defended by 87 semi-circular bastions, each from 50 to 60 feet high built of solid blocks of granite cemented together, some of them weighing more than a ton. The eight massive gates could have safely defied any artillery known to the 17th century. On the walls were mounted a vast display of canons, some of them being very fine specimens of the mediaval gun-founders, art. Outside is a deep ditch 50 feet broad, with stone-retaining walls, and along the entire southern side there are traces of a second parallel moat.

'But Golconda really consists of four distinct forts joined to each other within the same lines of circumvallation. The lowest of these is the outermost enclosure into which we enter by Fath Darwaza near the south-eastern corner, it is a vast tract covered with mansions of nobles, bazars, temples, mosques, soldiers' barracks poyer magazines, stables and cultivated fields. Here the whole population of Hyderabad used to live in time of danger.

Golconda was the capital of the Kutb Shahi dynasty, and Sultan Kuli Kutb-ul-Mulk laid its foundation in 1518 A.D., after declaring his independence from the Bahmani Kingdom. The tomb of the Kutb Shahi dynasty forms an extensive and picturesque

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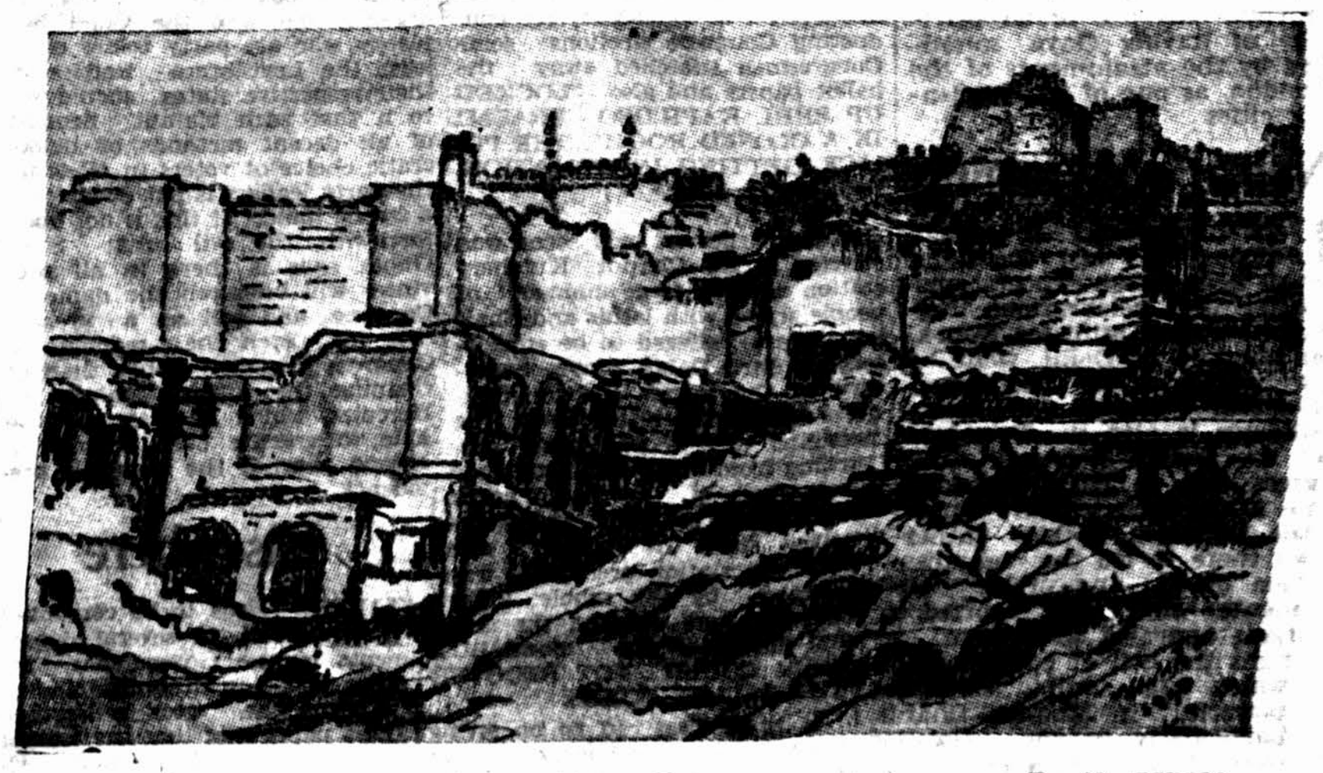
HILL FORT HARD TO REDUCE



Sketch of Golconda Fort

By N. DUTTA

Last Look Round

BUDDHA'S is a great name to conjure with.

During the last week India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the World Buddhist Conference at Sanchi, which is an ancient seat of culture, and which possesses till this day monuments of which any country can be rightly proud.

Prime Minister Nehru also presided over the ceremony of enshrining the relics of two of Buddha's great disciples (Sariputta and Maha Moggallana) which were originally found in Stupa No. 3 at Sanchi by General Sir Alexander Cunningham, but were taken to London and only recently returned to India. The relics went round Burma, Ceylon, Thailand and other places before being enshrined, for veneration by devotees in India and other lands.

Tenets of Buddha are the service of the downtrodden sympathy for the sufferer, the path of non-violence in life, adherence to truth search for the Ultimate Reality, after shedding the trammels of wordly life. The Buddhist Conference at Sanchi called forth tributes to Buddha and the way of Buddhistic life which the Master preached and which is practised even today by scores of millions of people all over Asia. A Sanchi report said Prime Minister Nehru called upon the world to adopt the principles of Lord Buddha—love, tolerance and compassion—for the solution of individual and international problems.

The Great Master hailed from Bihar. In fact the word Bihar itself comes from "Vihar", which means in modern parlance a 'convent" so named probably because the people of the province who became great followers of the Buddha built "Vihars" in such large numbers that the province came to be known as Bihar—which is a corruption of the Sanskrit word "Vihar". The Master also attained his spiritual realisation under the Bodhi tree near Gaya in Bihar. And by all expectations, though all the residents of the province of Bihar today are not Buddhists, the tenets of Buddha should be respected more there than anywhere else, because the province has the proud privilage of having Gaya, sanctified by the attainments of the Buddha, as one of its flourishing cities.

Nehru's Warning

BUT happenings in Bihar during the last fortnight or so belie these expectations

After the celebrations at Sanchi, Prime Minister Nehru, on his way to Delhi, went to Gwalior where he addressed Congress workers. The Prime Minister is also the President of the Indian National Congress and in that capacity, he is reported to have urged the Congress workers gathered there to rid the organisation of all undesirable elements. He is also reported to have appealed to them to fight the evil of communalism which was still "somewhat powerful" in Madnya Bharat, particularly in the Gwalior part of it. Mr. Nehru also warned the workers that feudal elements like zamindars and jagirdars were creating some trouble in some districts and told them that they should not allow these elements to enter the organisation by surreptitious means.

Goondaism

WHILE the Congress president was talking of Buddha's tenets, which are practically the same principles preached and practised by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, in Buddha's own province of Bihar, Congressmen of standing have been contesting elections to the All-India Congress Committee. But forgetting the tenets of Buddha and the path of non-violence even in political matters preached by the Mahatma some Congressmen in Bihar seem to have shed any vestige of an decent behaviour and assaulted a candidate at Ranchi. He was according to a report "assaulted with fists and slaps and thrown forcibly in a gutter." Three of his friends also were assaulted. Starter-handles of motor trucks were brandished against them and their followers, and it is reported that Harijan women voters were scared away and the candidate and his friends had to retire from the contest.

At the booth near village Ulatoo guns were aimed and swords and lathis were brandished and abusive language used, but the tension subsided soon; but many voters apprehending trouble did not turn up to cast their votes.

"Swarnarekha", an out-and-out Congressite journal of Ranchi, condemned those who encouraged the hooliganism and said that re-election was a vital necessity. The "Sentinel", another local journal, while condemning the hooliganism, said that the "goondas" were hired ones!

Violent methods were also in evidence at the Shaligram polling booth in Monghyr District. "Confusion reigned supreme for about an hour and during the scuffle that ensued several persons are reported to have received injuries", reports a Patna paper.

Nearly 85 votes were reported missing from the ballot box at the Chiria booth at Dhaka. And from Jamui comes the report that the ballot box of one of the candidates in the delegates election from Sikandra at the Parsama booth was looted by the supporters of a particular candidate! And at Jamui it was reliably learnt that Shri. J. P. Singh, M.L.C., who was contesting against Shri. Brahmadeo Singh from Jamui thana, withdrew his candidature apprehending breach of peace.

Locked Up!

SERIOUS allegations against some prominent Congress men were made in a trunk telephone call to Patna purporting to emanate from Shri. Nandkishore Narayan Lal, M.L.A. from Hathwa. Shri. N. K. Narayan Lal alleged that on the arrival of Shri. Kapildeo Prasad at Gopalganj for conducting Congress elections some Congresmen snatched away the ballot papers and also "LOCKED UP SHRI. KAPILDEO PRASAD IN A CLOSED ROOM". THE POLICE, GETTING INFORMATION, RELEASED HIM.

A day earlier an ugly scene was enacted at the Chapra Kutchery station when a large number of people armed with lathis and Bhallas (spears), alleged to be supporters of Shri. Dalan Singh, Secretary of the Saran District Congress Committee, intercepted the presiding officers who were returning from Manjhi and snatched away some of the ballot boxes. There was great panic among the railway staff, the report says, when the station premises were beseiged by the rabble. Police, however, were soon on the scene and dispersed the crowd BUT THEY COULD NOT RECOVER THE BALLOT BOXES.

It is needless to go on giving these instances of hooliganism at Congress election booths in Bihar. From lathis and swords to guns and spears and motor starter-handles have been brandished and voters driven away. Candidates have been assaulted, and one thrown in a gutter. An election officer has been locked up after the ballot papers were snatched away. Not very helpful these to build up democracy by non-violent means in the land of Buddha, the Master who preached compassion and love, and by followers of Mahatma Gandhi whom all Congressmen and Congresswomen swear by!

Bogus Members

THERE is another funny incident. At Patna Shri. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta who has been specially deputed as representative of the A.I.C.C. to hold an inquiry into the allegation of bogus Congress membership in Bihar was given a party by one of the Ministers. Speaking at the party Shri. Gupta said that allegations of bogus Congress membership were common all over India. Shri. Sri Krishna Sinha, Chief Minister of Bihar, who was present at the function asked "good-humouredly" why was it then that the inquiry had been instituted in Bihar alone. Was it because Bihar was considered meek? And the query, the report in a Patna daily says, was followed by a peal of laughter in which all those present joined heartily. Then Shri Gupta was heckled as to what was bogus membership and also under what article of the Congress constitution he was sent to hold the inquiry.

Next day Shri. G. S. Gupta in a statement to the Press on this report of the tea party proceedings said:

"I do not say that the disease (bogus membership) is confined wholly to Bihar; I believe it is in other parts of India also. But here in Bihar it is alleged to have an epidemic form."

How far we should take the representative of the A.I.C.C. who is on a mission of inquiry in Bihar with regard to the evil of bogus Congress membership in other provinces in India is left to the reader. But if the facts are true, as Shri. Gupta says, then it is a big task for Congress President Nehru, who wants only men of integrity in the Congress organisation, to weed out this unhealthy growth in the biggest and ruling political party of the country.

Threat To Good Name

POWER politics always leads local or provincial party bosses to resort to all kinds of unfair means to get to the top positions in the organisation's local or provincial executives. But even then the happenings in Bihar seem to be much more than political rivalry or healthy contests in elections. Goondaism, whether by Congressmen or their hirelings cannot but help to bring down the good name of the Congress and the ruling party. It is not merely upto the Congress President to look into these matters urgently but also the Chief Ministers who are party bosses of at least the Legislature Parties in their respective states should see to it that such blatant flouting of all decent methods of democratic choice of voters in selecting the party leaders is put down with a strong hand. If this is not done forthwith, the evil that Shri. Gupta says is there in all provinces will besmirch the name of Congress, and will set a greater task for even the redoubtable Congress President Nehru than of cleaning the Augean stables for Hercules, which he may not be able to execute even during his second year of the Congress presidency.

Elsewhere

THERE seems to be corruption rampant in several departments of the Government and other public institutions.

During the week a Northern India paper said that the auditors of the Central Government who recently examined the books of the Banaras Hindu University, it was learnt, have detected an embezzlement of Rs. 320,000. "It is alleged that 300 grains of platinum (plutonium?)" a rare metal purchased for laboratories of the College of Technology, is missing. Similarly there is no account of a good quantity of several chemicals in the Science College and of medicines in the Ayurvedic College of the University.

From Rupar in the Punjab comes the news that local police seized 14 tons of steel flat bars embedded in the Chandpur section of the Nangal Circle. The find has been handed over to the P.W.D. for safe custody. It is a well-known fact that the Nangal and Bakra projects are going on at present. Who is responsible for secreting the huge quantity of steel bars? No arrests have been made so far.

Three policemen, it is reported from Hardoi in U.P., of the Pihani Police station have been found involved in a dacoity that took place at an Overseer's house there recently, when firearms were used to scare the inmates, and cash and jewellery was looted. It is said in connection with the inquiry a policeman visited the Overseer's house with a message from the police station. The young daughter of the Overseer immediately recognised the constable as one of the dacoits who had raided the house. "After an investigation, a head constable and another policeman were spotted out," as also being involved in the armed dacoity.

Serious Charge

SOME time back a "Psychiatrist" read before the Philosophical Association of the Ranchi College a paper on the qualities required for public leadership and drew marked attention to the conditions in India. In the course of his paper he stated:

"A few months ago, while in Calcutta, I met a man in Government service who told me without any qualms that the price of a promotion in his office was Rs. 5,000, the price of ten-day casual leave was perhaps Rs. 100, the price of a transfer was Rs. 1,000 and so on."

The "Psychiatrist" commented: "One might observe that Shakespeare should have added to his list 'some buy greatness.' When I remonstrated with him (the Government employee) he said he had to do it as everybody else did it."

These are allegations of a serious type, whether they refer to an employee of the West Bengal Government or the Central Government.

Here, At Home

DURING the week the office of the Registrar of Moneylenders in Bombay city was sealed by detectives probing "colossal" corruption in this department, according to a newspaper report. The sealing was carried out under orders of the Government which is said to be "disgusted" with the number of highly placed officials suspected to be involved in the racket. It is believed that thousands of rupees have been "earned" by the staff of the now defunct department. The police have seized the account books of a number of Marvaris in the city. In the raids two officers of the Registrar's office were found at a firm of moneylenders allegedly in the act of tearing up and erasing entries in the firm's books with the aid of chemicals. The police have recovered such chemicals also, it is reported. These entries, the police allege, would have given the clues to the identity of the officials involved in bribe-taking.

A scandal of the first magnitude of corruption in our midst.

ATOMIC AGE GIVES 'TREE OF LIFE'

Holy Spirit Must Guide Its Use For Mankind's Benefit

BY PROF. ROBERT J. MOON

A score of years ago the neutron was discovered. It was then just a penetrating radiation capable of exciting atomic nuclei and inducing radioactive transformations among them. A decade ago they became more than just a laboratory curiosity.

The author of this article is an Associate Professor in the Institute of Radio Biology and Biophysics, University of Chicago.

For the neutrons, which were born in the then newly-discovered and world-wide known fission reaction, made a quietly resting lattice structure of graphite and uranium alive with energy yet releasable at any desired rate.

Thus, on a bronze plaque across the street from my laboratory in which I am now writing, I may read the following: "Man achieved here the first self-sustaining chain reaction and thereby initiated the controlled release of nuclear energy. December 2, 1942".

Thus began the Atomic Age. This atomic reactor, the so-called pile, performed much better than the preliminary experiments would indicate. In like fashion the air-cooled pile at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, the water-cooled pile at Hanford, Washington, and the first atomic explosion at Alamogordo, New Mexico, were beyond the expectations of experimental extrapolation.

Because the majority of the scientists at work on the Atomic Energy Project at the University of Chicago realised the social, political, moral, educational and legal implications of the Atomic Age which they were then sure was dawning, they spent the major part of their time in the month of May of 1945 discussing and clarifying their minds on these various aspects. The majority of the scientists were of the one opinion that since science rapidly goes beyond the laboratory walls, each scientist must address himself to the question: "Will this piece of work which I wish to undertake lead to any benefits to mankind or will the outcome be only diabolical?"

Before the first atomic explosion sixty-nine scientists, myself included, sent a petition to the President of the United States, warning of the seriousness of the Atomic Age and asking that our country should not set a precedent by using it on open cities, but should introduce the world to the Atomic Age by dropping the bomb on an uninhabited island. This was sent on July 12, four days before the test at Alamogordo.

It seems to me that the scientific and technical developments of a world go hand in hand with its general level of morality. In the past we had many little worlds which made up our Earth; today there is but one world. The problem of living in the Atomic Age confronts us all. It transcends national boundaries races and creeds; it strikes at the hearts of individuals.

In the Garden of Eden, as recorded in the Bible in the Book of Genesis, man was given the Tree of Life and he was to learn the knowledge of Good and Evil from within himself. He was informed that there was no easy road to take to acquire this knowledge, and in the primitive story he was forbidden to pick the fruit from this Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. Man did pick of this tree and he fell and was driven from the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Hints For The Beginner

FOUNDATION OF A SOUND VICTORIAN COLLECTION

TO get together anything like a complete series of Victorians from even half a dozen places in the Empire is well beyond the capacities of any but the most affluent philatelists at the present time. There must, however, be thousands of beginners who, wearying of the gorgeous flood of recent Empire issues, cast eager eyes on the early Victorians.

Is it at all possible for the man who starts on Victorian issues in this day and age to achieve satisfactory results? And can this be done without crippling the pocket book? The answer is that provided one's approach is a sensible one, aiming at 'selectiveness' rather than 'completion', the collecting of last century 'Queens' can be as rich and varied as that of any modern group.

The reign of Victoria extended, from the collector's point of view, over a full sixty years. These six decades were almost completely free from trade scandals and from the numerous ramps and rackets that are an odious feature of many modern issues. Regarded by the authorities as receipts for the prepayment of postage and nothing more, stamps were free of any taint.

Victorian issues are straightforward; what varieties exist owe their being to postal, never to philatelic reasons; what printing errors have passed the checkers have done so due to bona fide slips on the part of the workman, seldom, if ever, as the result of deliberate manipulations.

It is, however, only fair to add, that despite all these things on the credit side, Victorian issues are, very often, too dull for modern tastes, particularly for the enthusiast who is taking to the hobby for the first time. It should be made clear at the start that Victorians must be taken in very small doses if a collector has already built up a collection mainly on pictorial lines 'Drab' and 'they lack variety' are sure to be the verdict on his part if they are taken in wholesale chunks.

In the following notes, I shall attempt to list a number of stamps that the beginner can acquire without much difficulty on a very small outlay, Catalogue price of almost every item is below five shillings, and the stamps listed represent as many countries as possible.

Start With G. B.

Starting at the very beginning is impossible. The Penny Black, the first stamp ever issued, is not available nowadays at anything under a couple of pounds. To 'make do with third rate copies is a very bad beginning, for every collector should try his utmost to include only sound, undamaged clean copies in his albums. A very good substitute for the Penny Black is the Penny Red of 1841, or even the 'Plate Number' reds of 1858, which are obtainable at a pittance. The blue twopenny of the latter set may also be included.

Next should come the small ½d stamp of 1870 -in item whose dimunitive format makes it a great favourite with begineers. The stamps listed above were all produced by the line engraved process. Embossing was tried next by Great Britain, (the stamps concerned are too highly priced for our purpose) and finally surface printing was adopted

In spite of catalogue quotations, reasonably good copies of the 1878 and 1880 series are available cheap. The 1880 halfpenny can be taken plus the lilac penny of 1881. Incidentally there are two types of this stamp: one with 14, the other with 16 dots in the corner spandrels; the '14 dots' is the scarcer, but often turns up in accumulations.

It is good training to the budding philatelist to go through a lot of the lilac pennies and try to pick out the 'fourteens'. Incidentally, keep a watch for advertisements on the back of the stamps, ones bearing the 'Pear's Soap' legend are very popular. There are also some very rare errors that crop up at unexpected moments. Look up the catalogue for this issue and see what difference a slight variation in a stamp can make!

The 1883 set is not a good one for the beginner, since the stamps are printed in fugitive colours and will, if off paper, have been faded from the original soaking. The long series of 1887, on the other hand, is quite an attractive one. Several of the stamps in the set are printed in two colours, the frame designs are varied and interesting, and the prices in the catalogue do not matter because specimens are available fairly plentifully. With a little hunting in the right quarters, practically the entire set can be got together at a very modest cost.

The 'Inland Revenue Official' group of G. B. contains some of the Great British rarities, but there are also several items catalogued at a couple of pennies apiece. Take S. G. Nos. 01, 03, 04, and 015 as a representative set. An item or two from the 'Army Official, and 'Admiralty Official' series may also be included for good measure. While looking at British stamps, it pays to be careful; some have inscriptions on the the back—'Underprints'—and others have been perforated, privately or officially with various initials. This class of stamp is not much in demand among collectors, but is nevertheless perfectly valid, and is often sought by specialists.

The only cheap stamp in the first type of Antigua is the 1d of 1884, S. G. 25. Of the 'Key Type' design, there are several examples in later colonies, so the Antiguans can be dropped. All the Bahamas 'Interinsulars', quite common a few years ago, are now priced at 17 sh. 6d. and over, and are omitted, while other early Bahaman issues are even more expensive. But from 1884 onwards there are many moderate items from which a choice in this colony can be made.

Good Variety

The earlies of Barbados featured Britannia. There are two types, the second of which contains a fairly cheap item in S. G. 12 (½d of 1875.) This colony has quite a lot of interesting Victorian designs, next on the list being the 'Britannia and Sea Horses' De La Rue issues, any of which can be selected. The larger format Jubilee stamps of Barbados are quite attractive, showing Britannia and the Arms of Great Britain.

The stamps of British Bechuanaland are rather scarce, but there are a few items in the 1887 series which fall within our price range. The Queens of Bermuda are a rather stylised lot, and not more than a single example need be acquired.

The British East African issues have a great deal of variety. The first issue was produced by overprinting stamps of Great Britain. The next features a symbolic representation of the British East Africa Company's motto— Light and Liberty. The third group are very scarce provisionals, produced by handstamping the 1890 stamps with a violet surcharge and adding manuscript initials as a check mark. Next is a typographed surcharge. Fifth come the 'British East Africa' overprints on the stamps of India, and finally the set featuring the adaptation of the Von Angeli portrait of the Queen.

Of these groups, only the G. B. overprints, and the provisonals need to be omitted because of their high prices. It may be mentioned that B.E.A. is notorious for the number of fakes that have flooded the market. All manner of forgeries have been made in India of the rare 1895 errors, all the known varieties and a good many unknown one being created for the delectation (or the confusion) of collectors

Fine Pictorials

No beginner is likely to come across a British Guiana stamp earlier than 1876. But the 1c and 2c stamps of this year bear the same ship that graces some of the greatest rarities in the world, and are a 'must' for any beginner's collection. The handsome pictorial pair issued by the colony at the time of the Queen's Jubilee are also priced at a couple of shillings and are available without difficulty. These handsome bi-coloured items show fine views of Mount Roraima and of the Kaieteur Falls.

Despite catalogue quotations, a beginner is likely to be able to acquire a few examples of pre-1867 Canada. Several old collections have a sprinkling of the stamps, and if the condition sought is average, the collector ought to be able to pick up an example of the 'beaver' 5c of 1859 within the five shilling limit. The Dominion issues are plentiful enough, and each one can make his own choice. A popular stamp is the ½c of 1882, a dimunitive little item which will add distinction to any album page.

A favourite is the set showing the Queen as she appeared in 1837 and in 1897. The deep green 2c should be taken in preference to the commoner but colourless pale pink 3c value. One each of the 'Maple Leaf' types of 1897 and 1898 can be taken and the Canadian display can close with the celebrated 'Map' stamp which headlines the grandiose boast 'We hold a vaster Empire than has been'

At a time when twisting the Lion's tail is a common pursuit in many parts of the world, it is difficult to realise that the legend on the 'map' stamp of Canada had some truth fifty years ago!

Triangulars

No collection is complete without a Cape Triangular. Fortunately for the beginner, there is an excellent substitute for the original Capes, which are way beyond the reach of most pockets. A fine fascimile of the Cape of Good Hope stamps was put out by South Africa in 1926, and should be given a page to itself in the album. Both the English and Afrikaans varieties can be included. To complete the Cape section take one of the 'Hope and Ram' design one of the 'Standing Hope' of 1893 and the 1900 penny carmine which shows a view of Table Mountain.

Four keyplate stamps, issued early in 1901, shortly after the Queen's death, make up the Cayman Island Victorians. All are fairly cheap, and by taking all four the beginner can have a complete Victorian set for at least one colony. The Ceylon 'Pence' issues are among the most popular stamps in the world with the advanced collector, but most are sky high on the market. However, the group is such an attractive and important one, that at least one specimen should be obtained The most common item seems to be the 1867 one penny Prussian blue or its pale blue counterpart, S. G. 93. Most of the later Ceylons are plentiful enough, and a dozen or so copies from various issues can be obtained without the least difficulty.

While on Queens, one can take the blue 1d stamp of the Cook Islands, S. G. 10, which shows a portrait—though a somewhat unflattering one—of Queen Makea Takau. Any of the wry-bill stamps of 1898 can also be selected. Skipping over Cyprus and Dominica, where much the same designs are available cheaper in the stamps of the other colonies, one comes to the Falklands, which features one of the finest portraits of the Queen The ½d yellow-green of 1891 is the stamp to choose here.

Gambia 'Cameos'

Fiji is likely to be difficult, but one can settle for a single copy of one of the monogrammed 'VR' types and also include the shilling of 1900, S. G. 133. The later '1891 definitives are dull affairs and may be left out. The Gambia has given collectors one of their best loved stamp designs—the lovely 'Cameo'. Nothing can look better in an album than a clearly embosed copy of one of these lovely stamps whose simple classic beauty have made them universal favourites

The lopped-off designs of Grenada (Gibbons Types 8 and 10) are fairly common and lend a touch of distinction to a page, while if an earlier type is wanted, a beginner can probably get hold of fiscal stamps of Type 4 (without the 'Postage' surcharge) and these can be used to 'make do' for the expensive postal items. A 'must' for any collection is the beautiful stamp issued on the occasion of the fourth centenary of the discovery of Grenada by Coloumbus, the design being the forerunner of the later 'ship' stamps, including the popular George VI 10/- values.

Postal Fiscals

The early stamps of Hong Kong feature such drab designs—as usualy obtainable—that they can safely be avoided. But Hong Kong has some good examples of what are known as Postal Fiscals, and a couple of these merit attention. Examples are S. G. F9 and S. G. S2.

There is such a vast deal of interest in the early issues of India that no collection of the type under discussion can be complete without at least a representative group of these stamps. The trouble is that even the cheapest of the Lithograps is catalogued at a pound. These prices are for above average copies, however, and sound, quite collectible specimens can be obtained with a little searching for a couple of rupees apiece

One copy of the ½ anna, and a 'cut-to-shape' specimen of the four anna are ample. The East India issues are none too difficult to obtain, so a complete set of values from either the 1856-64 or the 1865 series can be taken: (½ anna, 1a, 2as, 4as. black and 8as.) The long set of 1882 can be included in full, while the Rs 2 high value and the 3 ps stamp of 1899 can be chosen as featuring the Von Angeli portrait of the old queen

The Convention States group can be represented without the least difficulty. There is a plethora of overprints from the States and many of these are available in abundance. There is not the least need to go hunting for these stamps individually. Buying a packet of a hundred different States will give one a representative selection in itself.

In all the countries we have dealt with, few items cost more than a rupee. Most will come for a few annas. If the beginner happens to know a collector of some experience the latter will probably be glad to oblige with a good many of the items listed since almost all those that I have noted, figure as duplicates in any fairly advanced collection

(To be continued)

First From G. B.

The two attractive stamps for Great Britain pictured above are the first of the Elizabethan issues.

Austria

The special stamp issued by Austria for children's correspondence is an outstandingly beautiful one and more than upholds this country's reputation as a leader in fine stamp designs. Value is 2s. 40gr. and colour deep violet blue. Date of issue was September 6th

Another item issued on the same date is the special stamp to celebrate Catholics' Day. Central subject is a sculpture 'Christus Pantocrator.' Value is 1s. 25gr., colour blackish olive.

The first item given above is designed by M Strohofer and engraved by F. Lober. The second is the creation of A. Chmielowski and is engraved by H. Ranzoni.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

M.E.S.—CHIEF ENGINEER, Eastern Command, Ranchi invites applications from approved "No Limit" Contractors by 24 December 1952 for STRENTHENING & EXTENSION OF RUNWAYS AT AGRA AIRFIELD. Estimated cost of works Rs. 16.8 Lakhs. (5417)

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Brittania	**40"**	**4**
		47

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WORLD CONGRESS OF JOURNALISTS

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter): The World Congress of Journalists recommended here yesterday the creation of a permanent World Committee composed of representatives of professional bodies of journalists to safeguard freedom of expression in Press, Broadcasting and Television.

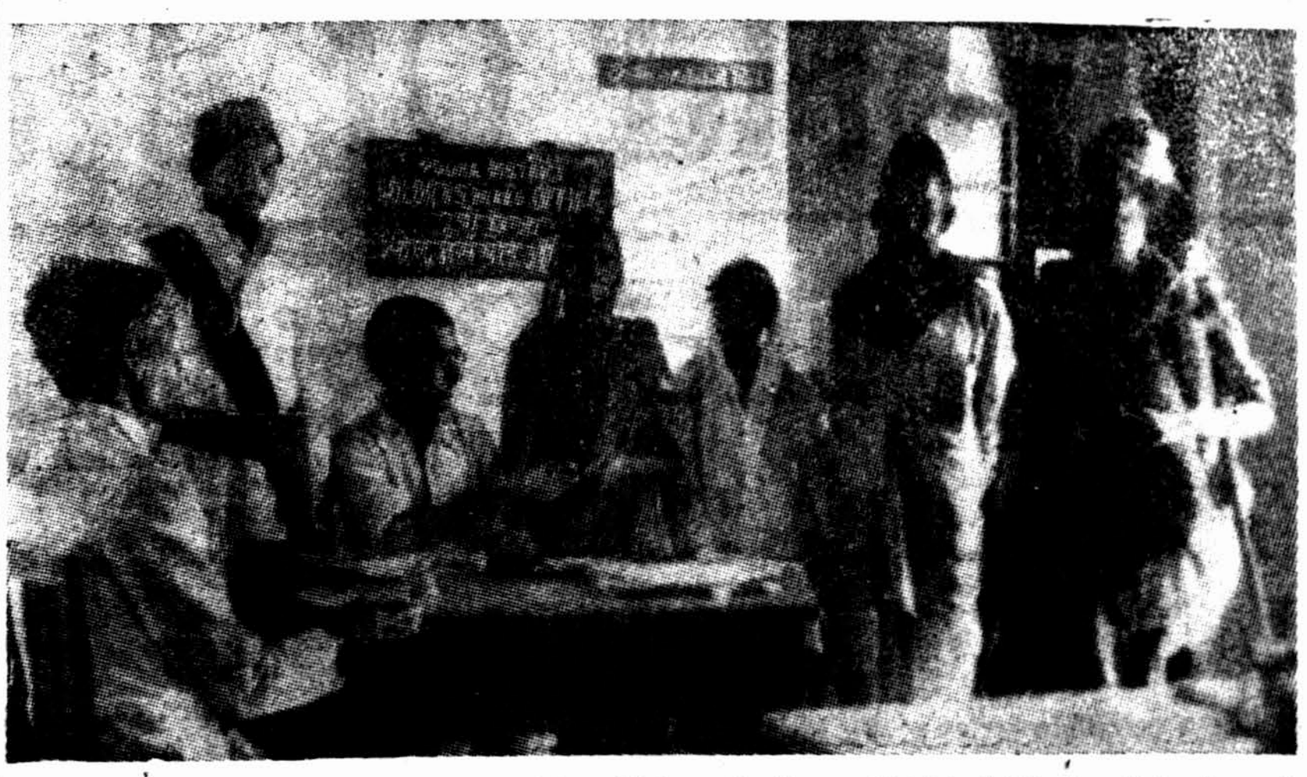
This was one of the recommendations of the report by the Commission on Freedom of the Press, which —with some amendments—the Congress accepted by 22 votes to five with three abstentions.

PLEA TO U. N.

The report requested the United Nations to recommend the observance of Article 17 of the San Francisco Charter concerning the Freedom of the Press and Human Rights.

It further suggested the organisation of an International Co-operative News Agency to compete "with established commercial agencies and satisfy news aspirations which are not attended to today."

LEST WE FORGET



Ex-servicemen and their dependents receiving aid from the Poona District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

Be Proud Of Our Armed Forces

PRIME MINISTER'S FLAG DAY APPEAL

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.

THE Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and the Defence Minister, Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, have called upon the people to contribute generously on Flag Day, Dec. 7, for the welfare of Servicemen, Ex-Servicemen and their families.

NEHRU'S MESSAGE

The Prime Minister in his message says:-

"I send my good wishes on the occasion of the Armed Forces Flag Day. Our Armed Forces have not only maintained and added to their efficiency, but have become national in every sense of the word. They represent all parts of India and thus symbolise the unity of India. They are progressively associating themselves with service in other fields also. The country has reason to be proud of our Armed Forces. I hope that the public will respond adequately on this day to the appeal for providing amenities to them"

Defence Minister's Appeal

The Defence Minister in his message says:-

"The 7th December is coming again—The Flag Day of the Armed Forces. The day will recall the excellent work done by the soldiers, sailors and airmen of our country, and there could be no better appreciation of this splendid service than for everyone in this country to contribute whatever he can to the Flag Day Fund. There are many Ex-Servicemen, who rendered glorious service, who are now in distress. Equally well there are many dependents, whose bread winners—gave their lives in the cause of the nation, in dire need of help. The State is doing whatever it can to relieve this distress, but it is not enough and, unless the people also come in to help, it would be an impossible task for the Government to discharge alone all this responsibility adequately.

May I appeal, this year again, to one and all of you, to contribute liberally to the Flag Day Fund."

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 6 (UPI): Eighty members of the Hyderabad State Assembly have sent a joint memorandum to the President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad, expressing grave concern over Mr Potti Sreeramlu's fast and urging acceptance by the Government of India of the demand for a separate Andhra State.

TODAY IS

FLAG DAY

(Collections continue tomorrow, Monday)

CONTRIBUTE GENEROUSLY

for

Welfare of Ex-Servicemen And Their Families.

Assault On Everest

WHY SWISS PARTY FAILED

ZURICH, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter): M. Othmer Gurtner, spokesman of the Swiss Alpine Institute, said here today that they were "very disappointed" at the failure of the second Swiss Everest expedition but were glad that all the men were now safely back at the base camp.

"We do not yet know exactly how high they got to", he said. "All we know is that they managed to establish a camp some way below the summit and that they reached the top ridge."

"They had a very bad three weeks' fighting against an incessant gale and terrific cold.

"The men of the expedition could get no real rest and only slept through sheer exhaustion."

M. Gurtner said the main thing was that all the men were back safe at the base camp and that they had considerably eased the work of future expeditions by their courageous attempt.

The expedition was the second by the Swiss and the tenth challenge to the 29,002-foot peak.

Eight British parties tried to conquer Everest before the Swiss made their first attempt earlier this year.

The height of Everest is commonly given as 29,002 feet (about 5 1/2 miles) but this figure is based on calculations made when the mountain was discovered 100 years ago.

Unofficial estimates now place it nearer 29,600 feet and the Government of India is planning a new survey to decide this point.

Hunger-Strike Called Off

POONA, Dec. 6 (HS): Ten State Transport conductors, who had resorted to hunger strike for the last 13 days demanding an impartial inquiry into the charges levelled against them by the S. T. Management, called off their hunger strike today at 4 p.m. on successful intervention of Shri S. M. Joshi, a member of the Bombay State Assembly.

In Memory Of Aurobindo

PONDICHERRY, December 6 (UPI): The second anniversary of Shri Aurobindo's passing away was observed today in the Ashram. It was a day of silence and meditation.

Early in the morning, members of the Ashram and a large number of visitors collected round the Samadhi and made offerings of flowers. At nine, the Mother came out on her balcony and gave 'Darshan' to the devotees assembled on the street By 9-30 all gathered together in the Ashram premises and took their seats for meditation, some in the meditation hall and the rest all over the courtyard surrounding the Samadhi, the Mother taking her seat in the meditation hall upstairs.

Later the inmates passed in a column through Shri. Aurobindo's room.

The hymns to mystic fire by Shri Aurobindo containing all the hymns of the Rigveda with their English translation by him and a long introduction on his approach to veda have been published on the occasion. Mr. Tandon, Counsel-General for India, M. Repiton from France, Mr. Campton-Chalk from England visited the Ashram to pay their homage.

TUNISIAN LEADERS DETAINED

Sequel To Murder Of Trade Union Boss

TUNIS, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter).

THE French authorities today detained a number of Tunisian Nationalist leaders, including Mahmoud Messadi, new Secretary-General of the General Union of Tunisian Workers, who replaced Fehrat Hached, found murdered yesterday.

The French authorities declined to give the exact number of the detained men who are reported to have been sent to internment camps in the south of the country.

French authorities today ordered that Hached's funeral should not be held in Tunis to avoid demonstrations.

They ordered an immediate burial this afternoon on the small island of Kerkannah, off Sfax, where he was born 38 years ago.

HARTAL

Arab shopkeepers responding to the General Workers' Union call for a general strike kept their shutters down today.

Most Tunisian civil servants stayed away from work but public services including transport were operating almost normally with their French personnel.

About 40 per cent of Tunisian miners and arsenal workers in Bizerta stayed away from work.

Tunisian Trade Union sources said Amor Iahi, member of the General Workers' Unions Administrative Committee, was among those arrested.

Count de Hautecloque, the French Resident-General, who rushed back here from Paris yesterday after receiving news of the assassination conferred today with Tunisian Prime Minister Salah Eddine Baccouche.

(At the United Nations where Tunisian claims for independence are being debated Salah Ben Yusof, Tunisian Nationalist leader, accused the French authorities of assassinating Hached. He said they had acted through the "Red Hand Gang" but a French spokesman denied the charge).

HOW IT HAPPENED

Police were today questioning a Tunisian lorry driver who said he arrived on the scene as Hached, wounded, tottered out of his car. He signalled to the driver who stopped. But at that moment, another car drove up and Hached was reported to have told the lorry driver "shall be going with them. I know them and it will be quicker in that car."

Hached got into the car which drove off at great speed, the lorry driver was reported to have told the police. He thought the occupants of the car might have been Tunisian but he was not certain.

Police said one possibility was that Hached had died in the car and its occupants taking fright that they would be accused of having murdered him had thrown out the body further south on the road.

French sources later said that about 12 Nationalists had been detained during the night.

Hached's body was today taken on board a small French escort vessel 'Le Lancier' which sailed immediately for the Karkanna island. A senior French official from Sfax will represent the French administration at the funeral.

The big Tunis food market was closed today and long queues formed beside a few lorries that had brought milk, meat and vegetables into the city.

The twelve arrested were taken to Nemada Camp in Southern Tunisia. They included Mahmoud Messadi Messa, who succeeded Hached as Secretary-General of General Union of Tunisian Workers and Fathi Zowhir, Legal Adviser to the seventy-year-old Bey Sidi Lamine.

U. S. WARNING TO IRAN OIL DEALERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Government warned today that American companies considering purchase of oil from Iran would have to make their own decisions on the legal risks involved in such a move.

It was the first official statement made by the state department on American government attitude to the purchase of Iranian oil by the United States companies.

Between You And Me

By Me

HURT by a garland of flowers thrown at him, Pandit Nehru said that his age for wearing garlands was over.

There is no need for pessimism. In politics, there is no age limit for bouquets and brickbats.

* * *

According to a speaker at Sanchi installation ceremony, Buddhism is a way of life.

But, is it a way in, or a way out?

* * *

The General Manager of the B.E.S.T. Undertaking rejected the suggestion made by the Municipal Corporation that he should issue instructions to the traffic staff to give priority to ladies with babies in their arms, while boarding trams and buses.

One is not surprised. In these days of family planning, it is women without encumberances that get preference.

* * *

Dr. Singman Rhee declared "we do not feel that India is our friend".

We thank him for the compliment. India cannot prop up his crumbling edifice. By sponsoring him, the United Nations have caught the tail of a tiger, which they can neither hold nor leave. America today pays the piper and Rhee tries to call the tune.

* * *

According to Peking radio, Mr. Mao Tse-Tung told the Tibetan delegation that the Chinese people's liberation army had entered Tibet to help the Tibetan people to treble the country's population.

Liberation is a blessing, but not as the Chinese conceive.

* * *

Five tiger cubs were silent participants at the concluding session of the Central Board for Wild Life held in Mysore.

At the next session, we hope, that suitable playbacks will be found to grin and growl for them.

* * *

The deadlock over the Indian resolution on Korea is between forcible detention and forcible repatriation.

Why not try the compromise formula of DE-PATRIATION?

* * *

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Commerce and Industry Minister, declared that he would not forget the interests of consumers in framing the new import policy.

But the consumer is already suffering from too many forget-me-nots.

* * *

COMMUNISTS rarely quote scriptures. And it is to the credit of Rajaji that he has forced them to take to Bhagvat Gita. Amusement was caused by Mr. P. Ramamurthi, Communist member from Madura, in the Madras Assembly when he quoted a Sloka from Bhagwat Gita and said that Rajaji was in the position of Arjuna, who trembled and lost hold of his bow at the sight of his own kith and kin ranged against him on the battlefield.

Mr. Ramamurthi who was speaking on the Tanjore Tenants Bill, said that the Chief Minister was obsessed by his class instinct and would not agree to the abolition of "rotten landlordism". While he had provided for the eviction of a misbehaving tenant, he had not the courage for a similar drastic punishment to an erring landlord. Rajaji shuddered like Arjuna, when he thought of the class of landlords, he added.

* * *

Rajaji is an encyclopaedia of aphorisms and parables and he uses them with telling effect as an effective weapon in psychological warfare. His moral rearmament is research in the Puranas for new weapons to confound and discomfit the adversary, and he uses them with local colour and a wealth of imagery. During the Tripuri Congress when there was a battle royal between the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and orthodox Congressmen, Rajaji clinched the situation by referring to the ferryman on the Nerbuda who were touting for customers and asked people to beware of "leaky boats". This timely anology brought him victory over Mr. Subhas Bose.

When Mahatmaji undertook a fast against the Communal Award of the British Government granting separate electorate to the depressed classes, Rajaji negotiated the Poona Pact with Dr Ambedkar which terminated the fast. Rajaji signed it on behalf of the Congress, to which Dr. Ambedkar also appended his signature. They mutually exchanged their fountain pens in memory of the great event. A few months afterwards, Dr. Ambedkar threatened to tear the Poona Pact to pieces, as it meant one thing to him, which Rajaji interpreted to the contrary.

Rajaji's "rain politics" and "economics of intuition" resulting in decontrol have converted Kidwai, but have confounded orthodox economists like Mr. Gorwalla. During the debate on the confidence motion in his ministry when his understudy Mr. T. Prakasam emerged as leader of the Opposition with Communist backing, he referred to it as a family quarrel between cousins and finally exalted it as the battle of Kurukshetra, stigmating the Opposition as Kauravas. This won the battle for the ministry, and demolished the hopes of Communists who were out to capture the Madras "gadi".

* * *

Since their emergence from the underground and appearance on Parliamentary platform, the Communists are not wanting in good speakers. But as they are too much tied to the party line and foreign ideology, they often indulge in sound and fury and overshoot the target. Their stage thunder, the histrionics of walkout, rush tactics and stormy scenes have a monotonous similarity both in the Central and State Assemblies. Mr. Anandan Nambiar's incident in Parliament behaving like the wild man from Moscow even against the advice of his compatriots, has made the stock of Communists sink low in the country. Even their stronghold in Madras, Cochin-Travancore and PEPSU are giving way to Congress pressure.

Mr. P. Ramamurthi's is evidently a maiden attempt to steal the thunder of Rajaji and use it as an effective weapon in party warfare. Oratory in the home of the Soviets is itself a command performance. Stalin speaks, and all others echo his voice. Every speech is a charge-sheet against the Western Democracies, full of vitriolics and splenetics. A sense of humour or sparkling wit is entirely absent, and the burden of song of Soviet speakers is a tirade from start to finish. It is the same story over again, monotonous repetition of the same charges and rehash of the same case without a variant. It is a war of nerves on the vocal front

* * *

Soviet representatives at the United Nations are non-stop orators, using it as a platform for their ideologies. After their oratorical flights, they usually withdraw themselves to their cells, mostly abstain, rarely vote and always veto. They specialise in the art of taunt and sarcasm and often try to score a point over opponents by proverbs and epigrams.

M. Andrei A. Gromyko once hit the headlines by admonishing the Democracies "Don't spit in the well: you may have to drink from it some day." The Russians have a stock of assorted proverbs to meet every political situation, charge or counter-charge, debate, speech and resolution.

* *

The Vyhsinsky proverbs have become proverbial in the United Nations. The normal procedure for him is to spring the proverb upon the opponent with whom he is debating. Accusing the Western Powers of blaming the Soviet for differences among themselves, he said, "Don't blame the mirror if your face is ugly."

Representatives of the Western Powers also joined in the proverb competition. Snatching an auspicious occasion, Mr. Selwin Lloyd, British delegate, told the members of the Political and Security Committee that there was an old Russian proverb to the effect that "the cow that moos most gives least milk."

M. Vyshinsky rose to his feet and protested that there was no such Russian proverb. The whole idea of a relationship between mooing and milk production was biologically preposterous, something like saying that a man who talked a lot could not produce children. "Nothing to it," said M. Vyshinsky.

Mr. Lloyd had the last word in the battle of wits. He said that it was not a Russian proverb, but a Polish one. And he added, "Maybe the Russians had better do something against Polish deviationist cows."

Other proverbs quoted against the Russians are: "Don't sell the bear skin until you have killed the bear," and "A hare's track may lead to a bear's den." The current coin at the United Nations now is, "A proverb a day keeps the bear away." But the Russians score more by their cheek than by their tongue. While Stalin wins by his silence, Democracies lose by their speeches.

* * *

THE Government of India's ban on "Shin Shinaki Boobla Boo" and its threat to put an embargo on another picture have led to heated discussions among the film-going public.

The Ministry of Information considers that the former film is unsuitable for public exhibition "because it is of low moral tone, and further it throws the glamour of romance and heroism over criminal characters, treats sacred subjects irreverently, and consequently, is opposed to public decency and morality." The distributors, in their reply, expressed surprise at the notice and allegations and argued that the picture, its dialogue and acting "nowhere descended to any lower level than any other Indian picture as to suggest that it was of low moral tone."

Producers and distributors of films judge a picture by its box office, and it has been common experience that the moral tone of a picture varies in inverse proportion to its financial success. Members of the film industry who recently returned from their American visit din in our ears that the West and Hollywood look to India for a spiritual message and cultural link. Do the galaxy of producers, stars and cine technicians who basked in the sunshine of American hospitality believe that the present day pictures give an answer to the spiritual and cultural quest of the West? Or do they at least reflect the inner urge and ideological outlook worthy of the status of Free India?

* * *

Film producers, barring a few exceptions, have not realised responsibility that they are the Fifth Estate of the realm because of their wide hold on the public. Recent pictures have deteriorated to burlesque type, swing music and hectic scenes, a colourable imitation of the life in the West and the Wild West.

In a recent reception given to the Film Delegation, Mr. Chandulah Shah declared that India would produce pictures of international standard for international market from 1954. At the same time, he openly apologised for the poor quality of productions, during the last two years. He has not given us a hint as to how he is going to bring about the necessary transformation in the industry to make a bold bid for the world market. While American and British film producers have large-scale plans of producing pictures in India with Indian locale, exploiting the cultural wealth of the country, some of our producers have gone to the Sahara Desert and European countries for outdoor scenes.

We do not possess a keen sense of awareness of the rich legacy which we are heir to, and fritter our energy and finance on the flashy and burlesque in the name of box office appeal. From the parlous plight of the film industry, it does not look that the industry is thriving even financially.

* * *

Much has been said and written against censorship and the supercensorship of Delhi. It is said that there is no censorship in America, and that as a free country India should follow the example of America. This argument does not take into consideration the rigid production code which the American film industry has evolved and the high standard to which it aspires.

The ban on "Shin Shinaki Boobla Booo" has a wider meaning than Delhi clamping down an embargo in a fit of whim. Probably, a cross section of the film-going public has drawn the attention of the Government to the drawbacks of the picture, and the Government has chosen to act. If the producers do not read the signs of the times, public opinion will assert itself in the shape of boycott.

The question is asked whether the action taken by the Government of India does not amount to a vote of censure on their censors, and whether they should not resign in protest. This is entirely a misconception. A magistrate administers the law according to his light and he does not resign when his decision is reversed by the high court. Even from the high court there is an appeal to the Supreme Court. Similarly, the censors follow the directives of the Government and have only limited responsibility to see that objectionable scenes are omitted. The Government of India has reserved to itself the right to modify or reverse the verdict of its own censors, and this it does when it hears complaints from the larger public. Film producers who are punctilious about the constitutional propriety have even defied the censors and incorporated scenes which had been cut by them and exhibited them to the public. A glaring instance of this type has recently been brought to light and suitable action was taken against the offending distributor.

* * *

But such cases are rare and many enlightened producers have fallen in line with the production code of the authorities. Even in the case of pictures considered objectionable by the Government, they can be referred to a high level review committee who should allow the exhibition of the pictures after the "scissoring" or modification of the offending scenes. Any punitive action is unwarranted at this stage, especially when the film industry is financially in doldrums. Financiers who advance money for the production of pictures will be twice shy, if once bit.

Since banks do not easily advance money for the production of pictures, it is time that the Industrial Finance Corporation sponsored by the Government should accommodate established producers and extend credit facilities in case of need. It should not be considered as risky finance, since Government can claim priority in respect of moneys advanced. Moreover, producers and censors should understand one another and behave as common partners in a joint enterprise. This is all the more necessary when the Indian film industry is making a bold bid for leadership with other competing countries. At the same time, in the name of liberty, the producers should not be allowed to take daring liberties with the public.

Atomic Age Gives 'Tree Of Life'

(Continued from Page 6 Col. 5)

Garden of God and had to earn his living by the sweat of his brow.

TREE OF LIFE

Today, on an energy basis, we certainly seem to have regained a great deal of the Tree of Life. Each and every one of us throughout the world can have many unseen servants to aid us in making our physical life easier.

With this Atomic Age we have found a very concentrated fuel which pound for pound produces six million times as much energy as obtaining from the best chemical fuels.

There has been no other jump in the history of man comparable to this, and there is a jump of only one thousand more to go before man might convert mass completely into energy.

I think that it is true that in the past when the general level of morality of any expanding world fell below that commensurate with the challenge presented by the unseen servants (or power) at that time that war was inevitable. Today we cannot afford another war. It is up to us as individuals to bring about an intellectual, moral and spiritual revolution, and more particularly to concentrate upon the moral and spiritual aspects of our lives and develop them to the extent that is demanded by the times.

It is because of this that I welcomed the opportunity to place before the Japanese people who were attending the Moral Re-Armament Conference held on Mackinac Island this year the problems which have haunted many of the scientists, and to apologise personally that the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki should have been the outcome of scientific investigations. We scientists were the sole possessor of the privileged information, and it was our duty to inform our government as to the immense responsibility placed upon the United States —to inform her with such clarity that only Love could rule. I am sure that I express the feelings of many of my colleagues.

TIP TO JAPAN

I do know that apology is a necessary step in order to establish communications and trust and understanding, scientific and otherwise, among any and all peoples. I know, too, that we cannot save ourselves by our own bootstraps. It may well be that Hiroshima and Nagasaki which have been baptised in the fire of the Atomic Bomb, put squarely before the Japanese people in unforgettable terms the futility of seeking greater and greater physical power as a means of settling differences between nations, but, instead, to look for a greater power. Thereby, Japan may find the Holy Spirit and feed upon the Grace of God and seek His guidance and become a Moral Fortress in this, the Atomic Age—(From Magazine 'Kaizo', Japan).

TANJORE CYCLONE

C.R's Appeal For Relief Funds

MADRAS, Dec. 6 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, in an appeal for contribution for cyclone relief in Tanjore district today said "hundreds of men, women and children have been rendered homeless as a result of the tidal devastation in the coastal area of Tanjore." The distress was great for many poor survivors, he said.

He added: "May I appeal to the manufactures and dealers in cloth to come the rescue and despatch a few bales of cloth suitable for grown up and young people of both sexes for distribution to the Collector of Tangore.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that neighbourly charity is being organised in the shape of food for the distressed people and I appeal to holders of grain to help the authorities in tiding over the situation.

"All contribution in kind or money may be sent to the Collector of Tanjore or Trichinopoly."

IN PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (PTI): Mr. B. N. Datar, Deputy Home Minister, in a statement in the House of the People on the havoc caused by the cyclone in South India expressed the fullest sympathy of the Government of India and of the House for the sufferers.

"The Government of India," he said "will be glad to help the Government of Madras to the extent that it is possible in consistence with our obligations."

Mr. Data made his statement while the House was discussing admissibility of an adjournment motion tabled by Miss Annie Mascarene and three other members.

Mr. Ayyangar held over the motion till Tuesday.

SEA WATER ENTERED HOSPITAL

Nagapattanam and its surrounding areas faced the main brunt of the severe cyclonic storm, which raged and lashed and vent its fury throughout Sunday last, November 30.

Huts of fishermen and other poor people over 2,000 in number from Kadambadi in the north to Akkaraipettai in the south had all fallen down and the whole area was inundated by sea water. Tin and asbestos roofing, Mangalore tiles and even country tiles were flying in the air.

According to eye-witnesses at about 10 a.m. on Sunday sea water, came up to a man's height and went on rising. There was four feet deep water over the wards of the Government Hospital, which is close to the station area.

Sea water entering the medical stores room has caused considerable damage to the medicines stored there.

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS FOR E. PAKISTAN

No Import Licence Till December 15

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 6. (PTI): Newspapers from India and other countries will be allowed freely as before to enter Pakistan without an import license till December 31, 1952, it is learnt officially here yesterday.

The last date for posting of import license applications for such newspapers has also been extended till December 15.

BETEL LEAVES EXCLUDED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.

The Government of India have by a notification issued in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated Dec. 6, 1952, extended the period of validity of O. G. L. XXVI, which is applicable to Pakistan ony, upto January 31, 1953. Betel leaves have been excluded from the extended O. G. L.

STARVATION DEATHS

No Attempt At Hiding, Says 'C.R.'

MADRAS, Dec. 6: (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras today denied in the Legislative Council (Upper House) Mr. S. B. Adityan's allegation that the Government had circularised village officers not to record starvation deaths.

"This allegation is absolutely false", the Chief Minister declared and wanted the Opposition leader Mr. Adityan to withdraw it.

Mr. Adityan asked whether it was a fact that on June 15, this year, while the Chief Minister was on tour at Bandapalli village near Chittoor, a number of villagers represented to him that 23 deaths due to starvation had occurred in Penumoor Firka.

Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Naicker, Revenue Minister, replied that such a representation was made to the Chief Minister, but enquiries showed that the "representation was not true and the deaths were not starvation deaths."

Mr. Adityan, in a supplementary, stated that the Government had circularised the village officers not to register any starvation deaths. He alleged that a village officer in the North Arcot District was suspended for two years for having entered "starvation deaths" in his register.

Mr. Rajagopalachari: "This allegation is highly scandalous. It is wrong to imagine that any circular was issued by the Government to prevent truth from being known or being expressed."

The village officer, who had been suspended for two years, the Chief Minister added, could give such a story to Mr. Adityan who was putting this question.

New Lines On Northern Railway

AMRITSAR, Dec. 6 (PTI): The Northern Railway would be conducting a new 47 mile long Chunar-Robertsganj railway line, and a 35 mile Nagrota-Joginder-nagar Railway line during the next financial year, according to a report issued by the Northern Railway.

The Northern Railway would also be restoring Unnao-Madhoganj-Balamau Section 65 miles Lucknow - Sultanpura - Zafarabad section 137 miles and Bijnor-Chandpur Saiu Section 23 miles.

Municipalities & Industrial Disputes Act

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (PTI).

The Supreme Court yesterday held that the Industrial Disputes Act was also applicable to disputes between municipalities and its employees.

Tribute To Indian Delegates

LONDON, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Australian Prime Minister Mr. Menzies in a broadcast over the BBC paid tribute to the spokesmen of the Indian, Pakistan and Ceylon delegations participating in the Commonwealth Economic Conference.

Mr. Menzies expressed his confidence that lasting good would come from the deliberations of the Conference.

Electricity To Every House In Lhasa

KALIMPONG, Dec. 6 (PTI): Arrangements are being made to instal three new electric power plants at Lhasa which would supply electricity to every home in the Tibetan capital, according to Mr. D. T. Thangmay, a power house engineer now in Kalimpong en route to Calcutta.

Hitherto, Mr. Thangmay said, electricity was supplied only to the mint house in Lhasa.

U.N. Votes For Good Offices Mission To S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter).

THE UNITED NATIONS General Assembly yesterday approved the appointment of a Three-Nation Commission of Good Offices to arrange negotiations between South Africa, India and Pakistan on the treatment of persons of Indian origin in South Africa.

It approved this recommendation from its special Political Committee by 42 votes to one with 14 abstensions.

South Africa was alone yesterday in opposing the resolution, as she was in the Political Committee.

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Columbia, the Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Luxemburg, Holland, New Zealand, Turkey and Venezuela abstained. The Lebanon, Uruguay and the Yemen were absent.

CONCILIATORY APPROACH

Mr. Shiv Rao of India told the Assembly the resolution was a conciliatory approach to South Africa by which the parties in dispute could be brought together to remove the present difficulty.

He said "Continuous disregard" by South Africa of the provisions of the General Assembly was not calculated either to advance the prestige or purpose of the United Nations or to increase the confidence of the peoples of the world in the organisation.

He said the Assembly must indeed be aware of the situation in South Africa and this issue had come at a time when sharp racial conflict was developing.

"We are all conscious of the serious implications involved" he added.

Mr. Rao said his delegation hoped South Africa would respond to the overwhelming desire of the assembly.

"My delegation seeks negotiation, conciliation and peaceful settlement" he added "and he will continue to hope that the conscience of the world will find an echo in South Africa."

SOUTH AFRICA'S REPLY

Mr. G. P. Jooste, South Africa, said South Africa's views had been fully explained in discussion in the Assembly and the special Political Committee.

"Our position has been stated as clearly as possible" he added "but in view of the statement made by the Indian delegate, the South African delegation has to speak again.

"We have explained consistently that Article two (7) of the Charter denies this organisation the right to intervene in a matter which is essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of my Government."

Mr. Jooste said there was nothing in the Charter that required South Africa to take any action on what was essentially a domestic matter.

This did not mean South Africa did not want to settle the matter.

After the decision, the South African delebate told the Assembly his Government would consider it 'null and void".

The three members of the Commission were not named. This was left to the President of the Assembly.

Editor Asked To Appear Before S. African Court

CAPETOWN, Dec. 6. (PTI-Reuter): A summons was served yesterday on Mr. Brian Bunting Member of Parliament to appear at Cape Town Magistrate's court on December 18 on a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Mr. Bunting is the former editor of the Guardian, Cape Town weekly newspaper banned under the same Act.

MOVE TO INDICT LATTIMORE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. (PTI-Reuter): A Federal Grand Jury on Thursday began sifting evidence to decide whether to indict Prof. Owen Lattimore, former adviser to the State Department and a Far Eastern expert, on a charge of perjury. A spokesman said the jury was expected to call a number of witnesses to secret hearings.

Deficit In Madras Budget May Rise

LIBERAL EXPENDITURE ON FAMINE RELIEF

MADRAS, Dec. 6 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, told the State Assembly today that Government was spending money like water on famine relief measures and the House should not be surprised if the deficit provided in the Budget rose from Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 10 crores.

He intervened to reply to Communist members who had strongly opposed the money Bill to levy a tax of one anna in the rupee, on the amounts collected by transport operators, by way of passenger fares and freights for goods.

Communist members had pleaded against increasing the burden of taxation on bus operators and suggested nationalisation of bus and lorry services.

Mr. Rajagopalachari expressed his surprise at the Communist opposition to a tax on bus operators whom they had regarded once as "vested interests" and their "enemies". He still considered the Communist opposition as a "hot-potch opposition".

COUNCIL OF STATES

Cantonment Bill Goes To Select Committee

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (PTI): The Council of States this morning referred the Cantonments (Amendment) Bill to a Select Committee to report by December 13 and adjourned till Monday.

The bill aims largely at increasing the efficiency of administration of Cantonment Boards and to bring the system of election in line with general principles adapted for parliamentary and municipal elections.

Mr. Surjit Singh Majithia, Deputy Defence Minister, who moved for reference of the bill to a Select Committee said he sympathised with the view that the Civil Area Committees should get more powers.

Mr. Majithia said to the extent to which it would be administratively possible to separate cantonment areas in order to give them the benefit of more democratic institutions, it would be done.

Columbia Pictures President In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At a Press Conference held this evening at the Taj, Mr. Jos A. McConville, President of Columbia Pictures International Corporation and vice-president in charge of foreign distribution, stated that his unit was continuing a policy of expansion by co-producing picture with other nations.

So far pictures were made in cooperation with Britain, Japan, Italy, Germany, Brazil, Mexico and France. But with regard to India he said, "no definite plans we yet made, but he hoped to do something in the near future."

He also briefly outlined his company's plans for improved production and stated that Gerry Wald of Wald-Krasner Productions had joined Columbia's unit.

Speaking off hand, he said that India was playing a vital part in the United Nations in trying to bring peace in the Korean situation and the American people appreciated this.

Mr. McConville is on a world tour, studying and contacting leading film people for expanding Columbia Pictures programme of expansion.

Indians Allowed To Enter Kenya

TEMPORARY PERMITS

NAIROBI, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter). The Kenya Government yesterday reversed a decision made yesterday and granted temporary visitors' passes to two Indian lawyers.

It issued passes on the understanding that they did not apply to go to Kapenguria to help an Indian advocate at the Kenyatta trial.

They were refused permits on Thursday when they arrived without immigration documents in company with Mr. Chaman Lal, a senior advocate of the Supreme Court of India who is assisting the defence at the trial.

Mr. Chaman Lal said the two men, Mr. T. N. Sethi, junior advocate of the Supreme Court and Mr. Krishna Kumar Secretary, had come to assist him.

The Government changed its mind after two Indian members of the Legislative Council had intervened.

The members are stated to have assured the Government the men would not apply to go to Kapenguria and would be content to spend a few days in Kenya before going back to India.

The temporary permits allow them to stay for four days.

No Denunciation Of Mau Mau

KENYATTA'S POLICY, SAYS WITNESS

KAPENGURIA, Dec. 6 (PTI): At the trial of Kenyatta and five other African leaders here today, Mr. Noel Kannaway, a District Commissioner, told the Court that last March he pressed Kenyatta to include the denunciation of Mau Mau on the agenda of meetings to be held by the Kenya African Union, of which the accused was President.

Kenyatta replied it would be difficult adding "the people know about Mau Mau but these things on the agenda they do not know about and we want to talk on that."

Most of the proceedings today, third day of the trial, were taken up with Mr. Pritt's cross-examination of the Secretary of Limuru branch of the Kenya African Union. He had alleged yesterday that Kenyatta was invited by the branch to denounce Mau Mau and he had refused to do so. The Secretary asked to have his name withheld.

Mr. Pritt asked the Secretary, "Are you still a member of the Kenya African Union"?

Witness: "Yes."

Mr. Pritt: "Are you ashamed of yourself"?

Witness: "Why should I be"?

Mr. Pritt: "You are doing more harm than fifty detectives by making an allegation about the Kenya African Union."

When the witness said a notice about the holding of public meetings had been published in an African newspaper early this year, Mr. Pritt asked where the newspaper was.

Told it was in Nairobi, Mr. Pritt said, "I cannot send an aeroplane to Nairobi every time we want something. I do not know how much inconvenience it is to the Government with their greater resources but it makes it impossible for me to conduct this case."

AMNESTY TO OFFENDERS

Politicals Not Included

LISBON, Dec. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Portuguese Government has granted amnesty for certain offenders in Portuguese India to mark the commemoration of the fourth centenary of the death of Saint Francis Xavier.

It will be granted to persons convicted of minor offences but not political.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Maghshar Vad 6, 2009
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 18, 1372
Parsi Tir 7, 1322
Sunrise 6-59 a.m.
Sunset 6-01 p.m.
Hightide 03-24, 15-21
Lowtide 09-49, 20-56.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES 12TH CONVOCATION: Mr. Girjashankar Bajpai, Governor of Bombay will deliver the address, at the Institute premises, Ghodbunder Road, Andheri. 5-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: Mass drill display by the pupils of the Municipal schools at Gilder Tank Maidan, Lamington Road, 5 p.m. Mr. P. R. Nayak, Municipal Commissioner will preside.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND: Golden Jubilee celebrations, and first annual sports of the School at Gowalia Tank Maiden, 2-30 p.m. Mr. Vijay Merchant will preside.

GUJERAT RESEARCH SOCIETY: Baby health show at Khar Family Health Centre, 4-30 p.m. Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Labour, Bombay, will preside.

SOCIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Annual certificate distribution function of purdah Women Centres at Municipal Marathi School, near Derby Talkies, 4-30 p.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri—Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: "Vedic Faith as monotheism," at Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 P.M.

ROOPA KALA KENDRA: Classical Bharata Natyam and Abhinayam by Smt. T. A. Rajalakshmi of Tiruvadamarudur, at 6-00 p.m. at the Podar College Hall, Matunga. The programme will also include one or two solo items from the well-known Kuravanji dance drama.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Public Lecture on "The Power of Altruism" at 6-15 p.m. today.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Mr. V. L. Narasimham will talk on 'Sri Satagopar's Andhati' at Sangham premises at 6 p.m.

Refresher Course For Medicos

Bombay's Governor Girja Shankar Bajpai said here today that it would be advisable to have Refresher Courses for medical practitioners to enable them to keep pace with the progress of medicine.

Inaugurating the two-day session of the 10th Bombay Medical Congress at the Taj this morning, the Governor said that experience had shown that it was becoming difficult for the practising medical men to keep pace with the tremendous progress medicine had been making. Refresher Courses would help to them to keep abreast with the latest in the field, he said.

He impressed upon doctors the need for reaching medical aid to every rural area in the country.

DETERIORATION

Dr. A. V. Baliga in his presidential address said that for the last three years ther was being noticed a steady deterioration in the calibre of the undergraduate and the postgraduate students. This fact must be borne in mind by the leaders of the profession. It was not only in the field of medicine that this was noticed but also in the fields of art, science, engineering and technology.

Dr. R. N. Cooper welcomed the Governor. Dr. K. U. Jhadakia proposed a vote of thanks.

All-India Printers' Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday: The first All-India Printers' Conference which was to be held on December 26 and 27, has been postponed to January 23 to 24, Mr. Parmanand Sugnomal Mehra, Organising Secretary of the Conference announced here today.

The Conference has been organised to promote and safeguard the interests of the printing industry and to improve conditions in all its branches.

About 1,000 delegates from all over India are expected to attend this conference.

SHOWERS LIKELY IN TAMILNAD

All-India Weather

POONA, Dec. 6 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Weather has been dry over the country except for scattered light showers in Tamilnad.

Night temperatures were below normal over Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and adjoining parts of Deccan (Desh) and coastal Andhra Desa. They were generally above normal over rest of the country, being markedly so in south-west Rajasthan, North Gujarat and Saurashtra and Kutch.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY: Rainfall will occur locally in coastal Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin. Scattered showers are also likely in the rest of Tamilnad. Weather will remain dry over the rest of the country.

Following is the weather chart, showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours with total rainfall from October 15 and departure from normal.

Ahmedabad	91	62	0	0	—0.5
Allahabad	77	49	0	0	—2.7
Baroda	93	57	0	0	—2.6
BOMBAY	94	72	0	2.3	—0.8
Calcutta	81	57	0	6.2	+0.8
Lucknow	79	48	0	0.2	—1.3
Madras	84	73	0	13.4	—13.9
Nagpur	75	43	0	0.4	—2.5
Patna	78	54	0	0	—2.6
Poona	90	56	0	2.2	—2.5
Rajkot	92	64	0	0.4	—0.4
Surat	101	64	0	0	—1.8

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE FOR WAGE BOARD

BOMBAY, Saturday: The industrial dispute between the New Prabhat Silk Mills, No. 3 Kurla (Greater Bombay) and its workers relating to the latter's demand for increase in wages and dearness allowance, has been referred by the Government of Bombay for decision to the Wage Board for the Silk Textile Industry.

Drive Against Corruption In Bombay State

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Anti-Corruption Police in Bombay State took action against 16 persons on charges of bribery and corruption, during October last. Fifteen of these cases were handled by the Anti-Corruption Police in the mofussil and the remaining one by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. Three of the cases handled by the Anti-Corruption Branch in the mofussil were for offering bribes to public servants with the object of winning their favour.

During the month under review, two public servants were dismissed from service after making departmental inquiries into the charges of corruption against them.

The Anti-Corruption Police also help the Police Department in detecting other types of crimes. During October, they dealt with as many as 172 persons for different types of offences, 83 of them for gambling and 11 for misappropriation of Government money and other defaults involving corruption and misconduct of public servants.

The Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. carried out 17 raids against gambling dens in Greater Bombay, during the month. In the course of one of these raids, 41 persons were arrested.

Surcharge On Motor Vehicles

The ceiling figure of the annual surcharge over tax on motor vehicles using fuel other than motor spirit has been reduced by the Government of Bombay from Rs. 800 to Rs. 530.

SHILLONG, Dec. 5 (PTI):—Raids by Burmese Nagas on Indian villages on the Assam side of the Burma border will be the subject of discussion between representatives of the Indian and Burmese Governments at Rangoon on Monday, it was learned here today.

SHIPOWNERS' DEMANDS

Consultative Committee Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Improvement of existing facilities at ports, speedier loading of coal at Calcutta and loans to shipping companies were among the subjects discussed at the second meeting of the Consultative Committee of Shipowners held here this morning. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister for Transport, presided.

Representatives of shipowners and of the Ministries of Transport, Railways and Production attended. Those present included Shri A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Shri C. H. Bhabha, Shri N. Dandekar, Shri B. P. Singh Roy, Shri S. Chakravarti, Shri S. Jagannathan and Shri S. S. Vasist.

At today's meeting, discussions centred round the terms of loans for shipping companies for purchase of ships for the coastal trade. It was pointed out that alternative rates of interest should be quoted by Government for different periods of repayment. Shipowners were assured that every endeavour would be made to provide funds to the full extent of Rs. 15 crores recommended by the Planning Commission for the grant of loans during the Plan period.

Shipowners emphasised the need for a dry-dock at Visakhapatnam Port on the east coast and pleaded for the maintenance of shipping statistics.

Anandashrama Swamiji In City

BOMBAY, Saturday: His Holiness Shrimat Anandashrama Swamiji, head of the Chitrapur Saraswat community, who arrived in Bombay on November 16 on tour, will be staying at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz from December 7 to 20 and will leave for Talmakiwadi, Tardeo, on the morning of the December 21.

Ban On Processions In Fort Area

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The ban on assemblies and processions in a portion of the Fort area has been extended by the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, for two months, from December 9. The ban is confined to the public roads only in that area.

Fire In Mill

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fire broke out in a city textile mill late last night causing damage to the extent of about Rs. 30,000.

Three fire engines which rushed to the spot from Byculla brought the fire under control after fighting the flames for over an hour.

The cause of the firse is not known. It is stated that the fire was in the spinning department of the mill.

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

A young woman residing in a building at Nikatwadi Lane, Girgaum is reported to have committed suicide by setting fire to her clothes and pouring kerosene oil at noon today.

A tin containing kerosene oil and a match box was lying near the dead body of the woman, leading to the belief that the woman committed suicide.

The Police are making enquiries.

SAD END OF CONSTABLE

A police constable who was on duty near the traffic island at Worli last night was knocked down by a motor car. The constable was seriously injured and was rushed to the Podar Hospital where he later succumed to his injuries.

It is stated that after knocking down Annaji Vishnu Sawant, the constable, the motor car did not stop and speeded way towards Bombay.

Third M.B.B.S. Results

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The results of the third M.B.B.S. Examination held in October, 1952 have been announced.

The following candidates have passed the examination:—

Nos. 9 16 17 21 35 41 45 49 55 56 61 65 66 67 72 78 79 81 82 84 85 86 90 93 96 97 102 103 106 107 110 112 115 116 117 119 120 122 123 125 127 134 135 137 138 140 142 144 145 146 147 149 154 159 160 161 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 172 173 174 175 178 180 181 182 183 184 187 189 190 194 195 196 197 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244.

Engineering Exam. Results

The results of he B.E. (Civil) and B.E. (Mech. and Elec.) Examinations held in October, 1952 have been announced.

B.E. (CIVIL) EXAMINATION

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

FIRST CLASS HONOURS (In order of merit): Nos. 10 15 38.

SECOND CLASS HONOURS: Nos. 8 9 12 13 16 17 20 23 24 27 29 32 33 36 39 46 47.

PASS CLASS: Nos. 1 2 7 14 18 19 21 22 25 30 34 35 40 41 42 43 44 45 48 49 51.

PASSED IN PART I ONLY: No. 4.

The medals and prizes are awarded as under:—

The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize to No. 10.

The Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamvala Prize to No. 10.

The Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize to No. 15.

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal to No. 39.

The G. D. Daftary Gold Medal and Prize to No. 10.

B.E. (MECH. & ELEC.) EXAMINATION

FIRST CLASS HONOURS (In order of merit): Nos. 41 18 15.

SECOND CLASS HONOURS: Nos. 24 25 27 30 36 37 39 40 42 51 61 64.

PASS CLASS: Nos. 20 45 46 48 49 55 60 63 73.

PASSED IN PART I ONLY: Nos. 3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 13 14.

The Scholarship and the Medal have been awarded as under:—

The Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship to No. 41.

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal to No. 37.

Cattle For Goa

DELHI SUSPENDS HALF YEARLY QUOTA

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Portuguese Government Trade Agent in Bombay, Mr. J. M. Campos, in a press note today stated that the Government of India had suspended the July-December half yearly quota for export of cattle into Goa from Indian territory.

The press note said that the quota still remained suspended although the period was nearing end.

The press note was issued in connection with the reported alerting of the border police in Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Karwar districts by the Bombay Government to prevent smuggling of cattle into Goa.

Dock Dispute Settled

BOMBAY, Saturday: The three-month old dispute between stevedore labourers and the Bombay Stevedores' Association over the employees' demand for three months' wages as bonus was settled here yesterday at the intervention of Mr. S. B. Kale, Conciliation Officer, Government of India, Bombay.

The Stevedores' Association is understod to have agreed to pay bonus for the year ended March 1952, equivalent to basic daily wages of 53 days, to all registered stevedore workers having an attendance of 156 days in the year.

Workers having an attendance of between 26 and 156 days are also to be paid bonus on "pro rata basis".

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY
244 meters

07-40 Programme, 07-45 Leela Mehta, G songs, 08-15 N Sarnaik, ahir bhairav, 11-45 M P Wagh, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Ram. Narain, sarangi, 13-40 Concert.

17-30 M P Wagh, vocal, 18-10 Ram Narain, sarangi, 18-30 S K Abhyankar, puria dhanashri, 19-00 Leela Mehta, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, dhun, 19-30 E Hatiskar party, Brahmanand's compsns., 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 M P Wagh, vocal, 20-45 Leela Mehta, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 22-00 Chamber music.

VARIATIONS, 353 meters

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 E R Prabhu, violin, 08-45 Asha Bhonsale, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 M Dixit, 'Jugar', M play, 12-48 Musical interlude, 13-00 Asha Bhonsale, G songs, 13-30 S Husain, H songs, 13-50 N Sarnaik, kh.v.d.

17-30 For children, M, 18-00 S Husain, H songs, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Asha Bhonsale, M songs, 20-30 T R B Singh, 'sharad', H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 Radio orch., 21-45 Ram Narain, sarangi, 22-15 N Sarnaik, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 B Bhavsar, sarang, 09-00 For children, 18-00 D A Patel, bhajan, 18-20 Sudha Divetia, Thakore's geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Sitam (Ahm.), 19-00 B Bhavsar, multani, 19-15 Sudha Divetia, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swar vilas (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 B Bhavsar, thumri, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Classical 1/2 hour: Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 Sudha Divetia, geets, 21-30 M Randeria, 'raag and tyaag', G play.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84 and 41.72 m. (morning). 25.53 and 41.72m. (evening)

7.15 a. m. Music in March Time 7.30 BBC News 7.45 Light and Bright, 8.00 Sunday Serenade, 8.15 Voice of Prophecy, 8.45 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9.00 Pen Friends Corner, 9.15 Choice of People, 10.00 Jazz Record Shop, 10.30 Hindi Programmes, 11.45 Meet your favourite singer, 12.00 Modern Concert Hall, 12.30 p. m. BBC News 12.45 p. m. Novatime. 5.00 Hindi Progs., 6.00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6.30 Lipton Programme, 6.45 Hindi Programme, 7.00 Singing Americans, 7.15 Waltzes of World, 7.45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8.00 Amateur Hour, 8.30 Melody Tours, 9.00 Relay Voice of America, 9.30 Voice of Prophecy, 10.00 Eventide Echoes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16.15 Sports, 17-00 Forces' show, 18-45 BBC show band 19-45 Concerte, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-0 Variety, etc.

EASTERN SERVICE— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music. 19-55 For youngsters. 20-15 For Pak 20-25 Meet. students, 20-35 Mail bag.

PLAY IN MARATHI

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast today at 11-45 a.m. JUGAR, a play in Marathi by Muktabai Dixit. The participants are Keshavrao Date, Muktabai Dixit, Balasahib Joshi, Gopalrao Marathe, Sindhutai Gokhale, Sulochana Limaye, Bapusaheb Sahasrabudhe and Kusum Athavle. The programme can be heard on Bombay—B (353 and 61.48 metres).

Feature Programme On "Dufferin"

Today (Sunday) at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a feature programme in English on the training ship "Dufferin" which is currently celebrating its Silver Jubilee. The programme can be heard on Bombay—A (244 and 41.44 metres).

PAK MOVE ON KASHMIR FOILED AT C'WEALTH TALKS

Deshmukh Declines To Participate

CHURCHILL'S SECRET TALKS FOR PLACE IN ANZUS PACT

LONDON, Dec. 6 (UPI-AFP).

POLITICAL quarters in London reported last night that the Kashmir question was sought to be raised at the beginning of the Commonwealth Economic Conference by Pakistani Prime Minister Khwaja Nazimuddin, but the Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Deshmukh, said he was not in a position to discuss the matter.

KID GARLANDS PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Nehru being garlanded by a child at a Congress Workers' meeting at the Robert Money School.

Patil's Letter To Fourth Party Leader Produced Before Election Tribunal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TWO letters by Mr. S. K. Patil to Mr. Hassanalli P. Ibrahim, former President of the Bombay Muslim League, one of them seeking the Fourth Party's co-operation with the Congress in the General as well as Municipal Elections, were produced by Mr. Ibrahim before the Election Tribunal hearing the petition of Mr. Harris against Dr. B. P. Divgi today.

At the resumed hearing of the case today, Mr. Ibrahim, who is a witness of the respondent, produced three letters, two from Mr. Patil to him and one, his reply to Mr. Patil. Before tendering them, he asked for the protection of the Court as the letters were of a personal nature and requested that the Court should not insist on their production.

After going through the letters, Sir N. J. Wadia, Chairman pointed out that there was a reference in them to the General Elections and the Municipal Elections as well. (Mr. Patil had in his cross-examination on Thursday stated that there was no reference in them to Municipal Elections).

THE PROOF

Mr. Pardiwala, Counsel for Mr. Harris contended that the letters had proved his case—the "quid pro quo" for the Fourth Party not putting up candidates for the Assembly Elections and helping the Congress, and in return the Congress not putting up Muslim candidates in the Municipal Elections in predominantly Muslim areas and leaving the field for the Fourth Party candidates.

The Court asked that the letters be tendered.

THE LETTER

The following is the copy of the letter written by Mr. Patil to Mr. Ibrahim on August 10, 1951 and marked "Personal and Confidential"

Patil's Letter

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE
Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.
Dated 10th August, 1951.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Hassanally,

Now, in a few months' time, we shall be having General Elections to the Legislatures, both Provincial and Central. In February next, we shall be having the elections of the Bombay Municipal Corporation too. These elections on the basis of adult franchise, coming for the

(Continued on Page 17)

Anna Pauker Arrested

VIENNA, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Reports brought to Vienna by travellers yesterday said strong rumours were correct in Bucharest yesterday that former Rumanian Foreign Minister Anna Pauker had been arrested.

Similar reports were quoted by Radio Ankara today.

Anna Pauker was relieved of her post for deviation from the party line earlier this year.

Stop Press

VIET MINH TAKE FRENCH OUTPOST

HANOI, Dec. 6 (UPA): Rebel Viet Minh forces have stormed into and captured the small French outpost of Yen Cusa, six miles south-east of Ninh Binh and 45 miles south of Hanoi in the southern Red River delta, the French High Command announced today.

NOTICE ON EDITOR

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (UPI): Shri K. Narendra, Editor, Printer and Publisher, "Daily Pratap," New Delhi, was served today with a notice by the Sessions Judge Delhi, directing him to appear in the court on January 4, 1953, on the basis of a complaint filed by the District Magistrate, Delhi, that he published certain "articles in the issues of the newspaper dated 13th, 19th, 24th, August, 3rd and 5th September and 23rd and 30th of October 1952 which are likely to promote the feelings of enmity and hatred between different sections of people of India."

Anzus Pact Talks

SECRET MEETING AT CHEQUERS

LONDON, Dec. 6 (UPA): Prime Minister Winston Churchill is having secret talks on defence this week-end with the Premiers of Australia, Canada and New Zealand at Chequers, his official residence.

There has been a complete official blackout on this facet of the Commonwealth conference which has been going on here since November 27. The only official intimation was that the three of the visiting Prime Ministers —Australia's Robert Menzes, Canada's Louis St. Laurent and New Zealand's Sidney Holland—would spend the weekend at Chequers with Churchill.

It has, however, been freely hinted in Whitehall for weeks past that the Commonwealth Conference would provide an opportunity to iron out difficulties over Britain's exclusion from the ANZUS pact—Pacific Defence Alliance among Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

The most recent official hint is that Churchill has been told that the new United States administration under President Dwight Eishenhower will be more attuned to British claims and the ANZUS pact might very well come up for review

It was also reported that concerning Korea, the ministers at the Conference had been unanimous in approving Indian initiative and expressing the hope that frequent contacts between New Delhi and Peking would finally give concrete results.

2nd Add Tunisia

THANKS TO PRESS

WASHINGTON, December 6 (UPI-AFP): The Defence Secretary Mr. Robert Lovett yesterday thanked the American press for its co-operation in keeping the secret of Mr. Eisenhower's departure for Korea.

The fact that Mr. Eisenhower and a number of his top-advisers were "missing" had been an open secret among newspapermen since last Sunday.

Cyclone On Ike's Way

GUAM, Dec. 6 (UPI-AFP): A cyclone was today reported to be on the path of the U.S. Cruiser "Helena" on board which the President-elect Gen. Eisenhower was sailing for Wake Island. Gen. Eisenhower who left Korea yesterday after a lightning trip there flew to Guam. It was added that the Pacific was 'shoppy' and that even if the ship avoided the cyclone, she would have to plough through very heavy seas.

The cruiser is scheduled to stop at Wake to pick up the Secretary of State Designate, John Foster Dulles, who will return home with the General.

The journey from Guam to Hawai is expected to take six days during which Gen. Eisenhower will study with Mr. Dulles the problems that have been submitted to him during his visit to Korea.

PROBLEMS OF FAR EAST

Ike To Have Talks With Dulles

ABOARD THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "HELENA", Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter): President-elect Eisenhower on his leisurely trip home aboard this veteran ship of the Korean war will study the information collected during his three-day inspection tour in Korea which ended last night.

On her way to Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, the "Helena" is expected to pick up Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary-of-State-to-be in the Eisenhower Cabinet.

The General is expected to review with him the entire Far East problem and to discuss the policy that his administration will take in aiding South Korea both economically and military

Rhee Says Ike Has Promised Big Aid

SEOUL, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter. South Korean President Syngman Rhee said tonight that General Eisenhower promised South Korea "large-scale assistance" during his three-day visit. In a public statement to be issued tomorrow President Rhee expressed gratitude for General Eisenhower's visit.

VIETMINH LOSSES IN NASAM FIGHT

INDO-CHINA, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Twelve days fighting for Nasam—key post in the defence of North Indo-China—has cost the Vietminh 1,500 troops killed, according to information collected here by intelligence officers.

They believe the Vietminh have lost further 3,000 to 4,000 injured.

STATE FIXES PRICES OF CEMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has fixed the price of loose Portland and Digvijay cement at Rs. 71 per ton f.o.r. destination. In the case of packed cement, an additional charge equivalent to the actual cost of packing, subject to a maximum of Rs. 14-11-0 per ton, delivered in full wagon load, is allowed.

The new prices are effective from December 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953.

BIHAR ISSUE BEFORE CONGRESS CABINET

PATNA, Dec. 6 (PTI): Members of the Congress Working Committee, who are at Delhi, will meet there "informally" to discuss Bihar Congress affairs on December 8, according to a telegram received here by the Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee from the AICC office.

More Suburban Trains On Western Railway

BOMBAY, Dec. 6 (UPI).

TO the great relief of the suburbanites, the Western Railway has announced the complete restoration of Suburban trains services and also an addition of 39 more in the daily number of trains effective from January 1 next.

A press note issued by the Western Railway says: "with the additional availability of power the Western Railway is in the happy position to announce that from 1st January 1953, not only will there be complete restoration of suburban train services numbering 234 as existed prior to October, 1950, but in addition the services will be augmented with extra trains increasing the total daily number of trains to 273, enabling a havier density of traffic to be moved.

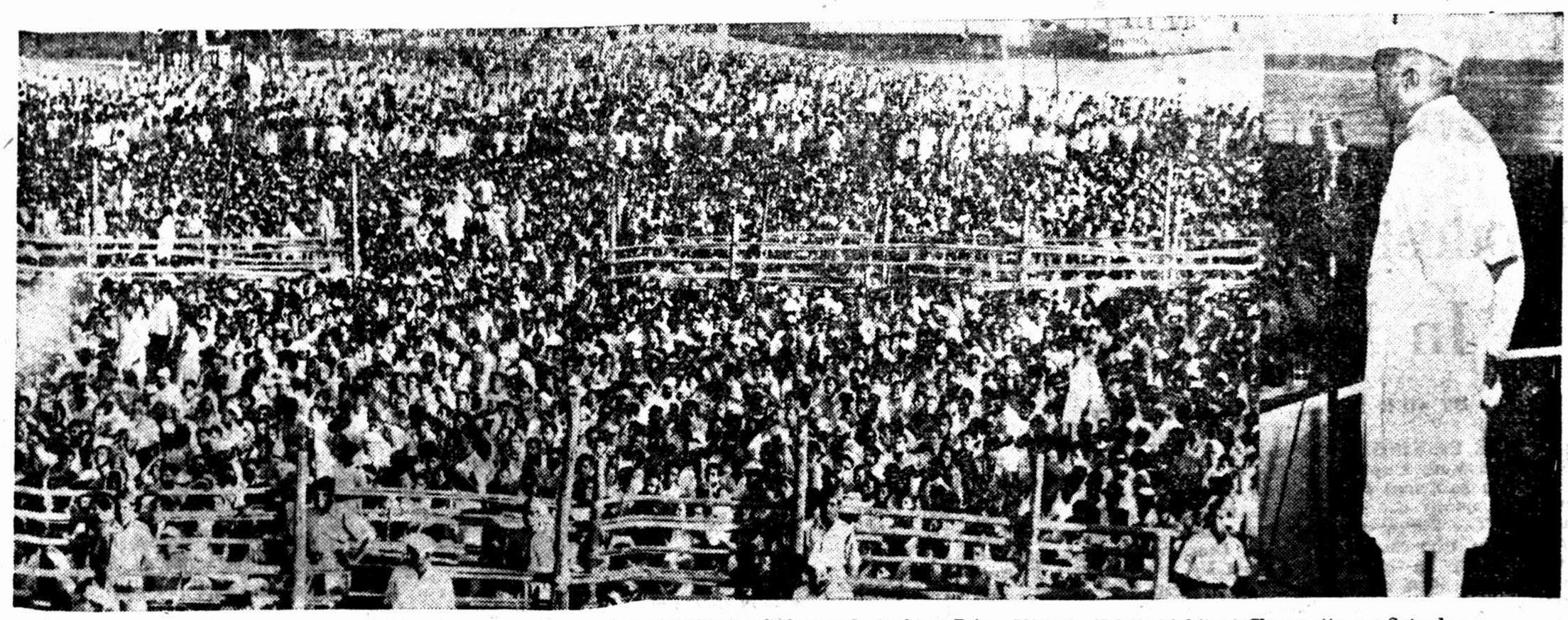
"The additional up and down trains will be from and to Bandra, Andheri, Borivili and Virar. The approximate additional daily mileage will be 1100.

"The main features are the running of trains to and from Churchgate between the peak periods of 9-30 to 11-00 a.m. and 5-15 to 7 p.m. at 5-minut intervals.

"A regular 10-minute service will run from 11-00 a.m. to 5-00 p.m. against the present 15-minute service.

"The majority of Virar trains in the morning have been altered to arrive 9 to 10 minutes earlier than at present, and 238 up leaving Virar at 6-30 a.m. has been re-introduced. The "BURRA FAST" will leave Virar at 9-00 a.m. and arrive Churchgate at 10-22 a.m."

THEY CAME TO HEAR PRIME MINISTER NEHRU



A view of the large concourse of Bombay citizens who turned up in tens of thousands to hear Prime Minister Nehru (right) at Cho wpatty on Saturday.

INDIA WILL KEEP OUT OF NEXT WORLD WAR

Nehru Urges Adherence To Gandhiji's Principles

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ADDRESSING a mammoth meeting at Chaupatty this evening, Prime Minister Nehru categorically declared that in case of a Third World War breaking out, India would hold fast to her policy of neutrality, following the path of truth and non-violence taught to her by Mahatma Gandhi.

The meeting which was organised by the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee and attended by a crowd about one lakh in strength was reminiscent of the days of the freedom movement. It was presided over by Mr. S. K. Patil.

Speaking from a 20-feet high improvised pedestal, the Prime Minister expressed apprehension that the Korean tension might at any time develop into a huge world conflagration, with all its disastrous consequences. With new weapons like atom and hydrogen bombs, there would be nothing but annihilation of civilization.

The Prime Minister received a thunderous applause when he declared that whether there is a cold war or a shooting war, India would try to see to it that she is not involved. That was the basis of their foreign policy, he added.

Mr. Nehru said: "We know we cannot be compared in military strength to Big Powers. We have no atom or hydrogen bombs, or such other destructive military weapons. Nor are we a rich country, compared in material resources to other more progressive and prosperous countries. But we have learnt the principles of truth and non-violence from the Father of the Nation. And so we have made it a point to see to it that whatever happens, we hold fast to those principles.

"It is because of our adherence to certain fundamental principles that we have achieved some prestige in international affairs. Our proposals are treated with respect and attention they deserve. We shall surely try to maintain that position."

KOREA PLAN

Referring to the Indian resolution on Korea recently adopted by the United Nations, the Prime Minister pointed out that the resolution was discussed with the representatives of various countries. Some nations accepted it, others rejected it, while still others adopted a neutral attitude with regard to it. The Russian delegates at the United Nations had rejected it, following its disapproval by their Chinese counterpart.

The Prime Minister said that it was their sincere desire to end war in Korea, but in the process of doing so they had reduced Korea to shambles, and all this was done by both the sides in the name of Korean freedom.

NO FRAUD

Mr. Nehru said that he was not surprised by the attitude of Russia and China towards India's resolution on Korea. He was, however, at pains to find that the delegates of both these countries imputed motives to India and doubted her 'bona fides' and sincerity of purpose. They thought that India was perpetrating a fraud on them and hoodwinking them into accepting something with which they could not agree.

The Prime Minister said: "I see some harsh comments from Russia and China. I do not want to say anything. Perhaps they are made in the heat of the moment. However, I feel that we have done our duty. If we can do anything more in establishing peace in Korea or elsewhere in this much afflicted world, we shall do it and continue to do so in future. In this path of working for peace exclusively in our own way we shall not be deterred by accusations or intimidation. By our ancient culture

(Contiued on page 17)

HEARD IN PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (UPI): "There is an authority in Bengal called competent authority; it is competent only to evict refugees." — MR. TRIDIB CHOWDHRY.

"I want to know, because I am also a member of this House."—THE DEPUTY SPEAKER.

'Pandit Nehru is a follower of Mahatma Gandhi, no doubt, but not in the matter of anger."—MR. CHOITHRAM GIDWANI.

"Our Government is not impotent; it is fully potent."—PANDIT THAKURDAS BHARGAVA.

KENYA GOVERNOR FOR LONDON

NAIROBI, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, will fly to Britain next week to discuss the situation in Kenya, it was announced here tonight.

Two More Whites To Join Anti-Apartheid Drive

JOHANNESBURG, December 6 (PTI-Reuter).

TWO more Europeans have announced that they would join passive resisters defying the South African Government's racial laws.

They are Dr. D. P. Cohen of Johannesburg, and Miss Bettie Du Toit, member of the National Executive of the South African Trades and Labour Council.

They will be in the same group as Mr. Patrick Duncan, eldest son of the late Sir Patrick Duncan, first South African to become Governor-General of the union.

Freda Troupe, a European author, has already announced that she would join the passive resisters with Mr. Duncan.

Miss Troupe has written a book "In The Face of Fear" about the Rev Michael Scott, British champion of South African tribes.

GOOD NEWS FROM BURMA

RANGOON, Dec. 6 (PTI).

BURMA has over ten million acres of rice crop matured for harvest according to the latest rice forecast.

Harvest in Burma are due to begin in four weeks' time.

"Current year's acreage falls short of pre-war five year average by 2,647,800 acres or 21 per cent," the forecast said.

Press reports here indicated that the Government is contemplating to raise the international price of rice as an incentive to farmers to bring more areas under rice cultivation. This step is explained as an attempt to rehabilitate the rice industry to its pre-war million acreage.

Any rise in the internal price is bound to affect export price of rice, handling agents here thought.

ASSURANCES BY 3 MINISTERS

Pak Influx Bill Passed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (PTI).

THE House of the People today passed the influx from Pakistan (control) repealing bill after assurance by three Ministers—Mr. C. C. Biswas, Minister for Minority Affairs, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. J. K. Bhonsle, Deputy Minister for Rehabilitation—in respect of migrants from East Bengal.

Mr. Bhonsle told the House once again that the Government of India were prepared to scrap the entire Indo-Pakistan passport system if Pakistan agreed to do like wise.

Mr. Jain said that the Indian Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca had been instructed to issue emergency certificates to migrants liberally.

WORD TO MINORITIES

Mr. Biswas said that so far as the Government of India were concerned, if any member of the minority community chose to come to India as migrant, "we do not stand in his way, because he does not hold any travel documents."

Mr. Biswas described how Pakistan had agreed in principle to continue free migrant traffic even after the introduction of the passport system, but later raised various difficulties.

Government's general policy towards Pakistan was again criticised today. Mr. Sarangadhar Das, Deputy Leader of the Praja Socialist Party, pleaded for a "firm policy." Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Congress Member from the Punjab, said governments policy was one of "complete appeasement" of Pakistan. Dr. Gidwani said government were suffering from "a disease called secularists."

Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, acting leader of the Communist Party, remarked that there were "people in this country, including many members of this House," who flourished on communal differences.

The House had just begun discussion on the Commerce and Industry Minister's Bill to Amalgamate the Indian Iron and Steel Company and the Steel Corporation of Bengal, when it adjourned.

Adjournment Motions

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (UPI):—In the House of the People today Shri Srikantan Nair (U.S.O.I.) tabled an adjournment motion seeking to discuss "the situation arising out of the strike of students of Nirmala College (Delhi) on account of racial discrimination against the students and staff of Indian nationality by the American authorities of the college and the refusal of the authorities to sanction the inaugural function of the union and violent attacks on non-violent satyagrahis."

The mover said since it was a subsidised college, the motion should be admitted.

The motion was, however, held up till Monday, when the Education Minister, Maulana Azad, promised to collect all the facts and answer a short notice question on the subject by Shrimati Renu Chakravorty.

Another adjournment motion seeking to discuss the situation arising out of the un-precedented havoc of cyclone in Tamilnad on the 30th November destroying property worth crores of rupees and hundreds of lives was held up till Tuesday. The motion was tabled by Shri Anand Nambiar, Kumari Anne Mascarene and Shri Veeraswamy.

The Deputy Home Minister promised to make a statement on the situation on Tuesday after collecting the facts.

Minister Reprimanded

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6. (PTI): Deputy Speaker Ananthasayanam Ayyangar yesterday reprimanded from the Chair the Rehabilitation Minister Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain for describing the purpose of an adjournment motion as "advertisement"

UNITED NATIONS: The United Nations General Assembly decided Friday that a proposal to establish an International Criminal Court needed further study.

BOM BAY RACES

Bright Faith & Yaar Have Good Chances

Modesty II May Upset In Mody Cup

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WINNER PICKING in tomorrow's main attraction, the Homi Mody Cup is a problem as several contestants own form sufficient to recommend success. The field in the event is equally divided between Indian-bred and imported horses. The five-year-old Indian mare, Modesty II, a first rate stayer who ran a great race running an easy fourth the other day in the mile race won by Brogue Royal may upset here. Stiff resistance is feared from Usha Kiran and Pippy.

Bright Faith and Yaar have outstanding chances in their respective events.

The following are the probable runners with raiders and my selections:—

THE DHULIA PLATE (Div. II)—Dist. 1 Mile.

Sunlight (Kheemsingh) 9-2, Marble Arch (Antoo) 9-1, Tripoli (Purtusingh) 9-1, All-in-All (Khalil B) 8-8, Noorani (Purshotam) 8-7, Halal (A. Ahmed) 8-4, God's Gift (Sk. Lal) 8-2, Clementine (B. Khade) 8-0, Lily (Madhe) 7-13, Pramod (I. Khan) 7-10, Estrellita (Fk. Mohd.) 7-9,

HALAL — Win
LILY — Next Best
If ab. SUNLIGHT

* * *

THE CHOWPATTY PLATE—Dist. 5 Furlongs.

Rising Day (Evans) 8-7, Desert Light Harbutt) 8-7, Raj Kamal (Kasbekar) 8-7, First Arrival (Kheem) 8-7, Paymana (——) 8-7, Stealer (Khalil, B.) 8-7, Kontiki (Rajoo) 8-7, Stornoway (—) 8-7, Super Story (Jagdish) 8-4, Badshahi Tir (Chavan S.) Venetian Dancer (—) 8-4, Jahan Ara (Antoo) 8-4, Princess Dilawar (I. Khan) 8-4, Bishanpur (—) 8-4, Lady Shireen (Medhe G.) 8-4, Rangeeli (Packham) 8-4, Chandni (Nolan) 8-4.

FIRST ARRIVAL — Win
If ab. JAHAN ARA
RISING DAY — Next Best

* * *

THE SHAHPUR PLATE (Div. II)—Dist. 1 Mile.

Fox Trot (Kasbekar) 9-2, Kinder Garden (Pierce) 9-1, Star of Iran (Khalil, B.) 8-11, Chandra Vilas (Purtusingh) 8-10, Rebecca (Antoo) 8-10, Chetna (Chavan S.) 8-10, Gay Duke (Hanumansingh) 8-6, Ragadh (Kheem) 8-6, Mogul King (Guman S) 8-6, Ashraf Kamal (—) 8-4, Eremitage (A. Ahmed) 88-4, Dasturi (—) 8-2, Highball (—) 8-2, Shere Khan (Medhe G.) 8-2, New Era (Kader) 8-1, Jamshedi Navroz (Khade P.) 8-0, Bhavani (—) 7-12.

KINDER GARDEN — Win
CHANDRA VILAS — Next Best
If ab. RAJGADH

* * *

THE DHULIA PLATE (Div. I)—Dist. 1 Mile.

Viking (Khade P.) 9-2, Gipsy Flower (Damodar) 9-0, Delhi Durbar (Hanumansingh) 8-12, Parker Prince (Purshotam) 8-11, Lucky Guard (Medhe G.) 8-11, Brisance (A. Ahmed) 8-11, Gay Girl (Khalil, B.) 8-11, Passing Bell (Pierce) 8-10, D. Day (Ghaus Khan) 8-7, Chhoti Begum (Purtusingh) 8-0, Funny Face (I. Khan) 7-8.

VIKING — Win
BRISANCE — Next Best

* * *

THE HOMI MODY CUP—Dist. 1-1/4 Miles

Eastern Sea (Gilmore) 9-7, Der-Nue-Wey (—) 7-12, Tisco (—) 9-1, Neapolitan Bride (Kader) 9-0, Camisole (Whiteside) 8-8, Flight of Fancy (Khade P.) 8-8, Downpour (Kheemsingh) 8-8, Modesty II (Chavan S.) 8-5, Pippy (Harbutt) 8-3, Gold Street (Duffy) 8-3, Samurai (Antoo) 7-4, Dil-ki-Bat (Jones, H.) 8-3, Independence (Sibbritt, W.) 8-2, Gay Radha (Cracknell, E.) 7-9, Charmed Flight (Purtusingh) 7-9, Usha Kiran (Kasbekar) 7-4.

MODESTY II — Win
USHA KIRAN — Next Best
if ab. PIPPY

* * *

THE MAHIM PLATE—Dist. 6 Furlongs.

Chocolate Baby (Medhe G.) 9-2, H.R.H. (Khade P.) 9-2, Casanova (Kasbekar) 9-0, Pearl King (Packham) 8-12, Rashtrapati (Bhoor Singh) 8-10, Espada (Duffy) 8-9, Eastern Queen (Harbutt) 8-8, Yaar (Evans) 8-6, Philsooph (—) 8-4, Don't be Silly (Narsi) 8-4, Zahir (Gilmore) 8-4, Gold Spa (Khalil, B.) 8-3, Neptune's Daughter (—) 8-1, Mr. Rambler (Whiteside, N.) 8-0, Mayurdhvaj (I. Khan) 8-0, Shin Shinaki (—) 8-0.

YAAR — Win
H.R.H. — Next Best

* * *

THE DAHISAR PLATE—Dist. 6 Furlongs.

The Roarer (Evans) 9-4, Kennereth (Whitside, N.) 8-11, Bright Faith (Duffy) 8-6, Birthday Pride (Harbutt) 7-12, Mohabat (Purtusingh) 7-12, Golden Orb (Gilmore) 7-11, Arrak (Cracknell, E.) 7-10, Truman (Sk. Lall) 7-10, Thunderer (Khade P.) 7-7,

BRIGHT FAITH — Win
THE ROARER — Next Best

* * *

THE SHAHPUR PLATE (Div. I)—Dist. 1 Mile.

Pre Catelan (Chavan S.) 9-0, Double Bell (—) 8-12, Dominate (—) 8-10, Gold Ranger (Evans) 8-9, Para Day (Purtusingh) 8-9, Chakor (Packham) 8-9, Homestretch (Pierce) 8-9, Nice Gin (Duffy) 8-9, Straight Run (Khade P.) 8-9, Recent Vintage (Kheemsingh 8-8, Royal Seal (Cracknell E.) 8-6, Philorkny (Hanumansingh) 8-6, Many Returns (A. Ahmed) 8-6, Golden Night (Jagdesh) 8-5, Poldo (—) 8-4, Little Tom (—) 8-4, Game Bid (Purshotam) 8-1, Star of America (Khalil, B.) 7-13.

GOLD RANGER — Win
STRAIGHT RUN — Next Best

* * *

CHOICE TREBLE

HALAL
BRIGHT FAITH
YAAR

* * *

FLUKES

GOLDEN ORB
PRE CATALAN

Latest Track Trials

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the track-trials noted this morning at Mahaluxmi:—

OUTER TAN:

ATINETTE (Chavan) went easy over three furlongs and clocked 40 secs.

FULL BLUE (Shaikh Lal) was well in hand when negotiating three furlongs in 39 secs.

PARKER PRINCE (Purshottam) was not fully extended when sent orer three surlongs. He returned 38 secs.

PRAMOD (Kheem) and FUNNY FACE (Mistry) were in close order at the end of a three-furlong spurt. Timing 40 secs.

NICE GIN (Duffy) moved on the bit over three furlongs and returned 38½ secs.

MISS JOY (B. Bhade) covered three furlongs in 40 secs.

INDEPENDENCE (Sibbritt) moved attractively over three furlongs and returned 36½ secs.

STAR OF IRAN (R.B.) beat PHILORKNY (Surve) when negotiating four furlongs in 54 secs.

MANZOOR (Kheem) went a gallop over six furlongs from 9 to 3 and recorded 1 min. 23½ secs.

JUST WAIT (Gangaram) was well in hand and had the measure of AROSA (Gilmore) when tried over six furlongs. He returned 1 min. 25 secs.

Rita Davar Wins Tennis Title

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6. (PTI): Miss Rita Davar retained her Bengal lawn tennis title by beating Miss L. Woodbridge by 6|0, 6|2 in the women's finals of the 1952 Bengal lawn tennis championship, today.

Mahinder Singh earned the right to meet K. B. Madan in the men's singles final with a 6|3, 0|6, 6|3, win over E. Abrecht.

The standards of tennis was poor especially in the women's final. Both the players were content to merely push the ball over the net. The result of the match was never in doubt.

Mahinder Singh after beating Abrecht 6|3 in the first set committed numerous errors in the second to lose without winning a game. He however recovered to win the third and last set by 6|3.

CRICKET TEAMS ENTERTAINED

BANGALORE, Dec. 6. (PTI): Pakistan and Indian Universities cricket teams were given a public reception here last evening by the City Corporation. The Chief Minister of Mysore, Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya, and other ministers were among the invitees.

Welcoming the teams, Mr. B. V. Lankappa, the Mayor of Bangalore, hoped this visit of the Pakistan team to India would help improve the cordial relations between the two countries.

Mr. A. H. Kardar, captain of the Pakistan team replying said that sport could play a tremendous part in establishing neighbourly relations between countries and he hoped an Indian team would visit his country.

Truman's Mother-in-law Dead: Aged 90

SEOUL, Dec. 6 (UPI-AFP): President Truman's mother-in-law, Mrs. David Willock Wallace, died at the White House today. Mrs. Wallace was aged 90.

Basketball Champions

The Ruia College, Bombay beat the S. P. College from Poona in the final of the Bombay State Basketball Championship to claim the honours by a score of 59-36. The picture above of the winning team shows standing (L to R): K V Subramaniam, K S Hariharan, V Ramaswami and K Iyengar. Sitting (L to R) are S V Rane (Secretary), Prof. Gupte, Principal D Murti and Prof. V T Yardi. On ground are P Kurian (left) and C Sadasivan (right). The final was played on Sabu Siddique grounds.

Desai And Raval Extended

INTER-COLLEGE TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The annual Inter-College Tennis Tournament of the University of Bombay commenced this evening with first round of the men's singles. Victories were easily obtained in all the matches, only Avinash Desai of Sydenham 'B' and Raval of Wilson 'B' had to fight hard for their victories.

Avinash Desai beat S. G. Wasani (Podar 'A') 8-6 6-3, while Raval beat Someshwar (Ruia 'B') 8-6 6-4 in one of the most interesting matches of the opening day's programme.

YOUTH'S OWN UNION WINS AGAINST WIMCO

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Youth's Own Union scored an overwhelming victory over the Wimco Sports Club with 3 1/2-1 1/2 points in the ninth round of the Inter-Club Chess League at Wimco premises, Ballard Estate today evening.

On the top board D. P. Ratnagar accounted for John Mathews of Wimco in a thrilling game. A. A. Krishna Iyer scored the only point for his team against Pali Kanga.

In another match of the League played at Chetana the Asian Chess Club defeated the Accountant-General's Sports Club by 3 1/2 to 1 1/2 points.

The results:—

Asian Chess Club beat A.-G.'s Office 3 1/2-1 1/2.

M R Wadia 1, R P Vaidya 0; J K Kanga 1, S Y Bhide 0; B J Mistry 0, V Y Tulpule 1; C G Vyas 1/2, K N Sathe 1/2; S N Tavaria 1, P V Phatak 0.

Y.O.U. beat Wimco 3 1/2-1 1/2.

D P Ratnagar 1, John Mathews 0; A B Chhoi 1, M K Mahadevan 0; P K Kanga 1/2, V S Mahadkar 1/2; F K Kanga 0, A A Krishna Iyer 1; N H Dotiwala 1, R Gopalan 0.

B.E.S.T. vs Meteorological Dept. Sports Club.

B V Khare 1, M P Rao 0; M H Vesuna 0, Nanoo 1; two games to be played.

Bramhan Sabha vs Indian Gymkhana.

G P Joshi 1, C R Ramchandran 0; B S Agnihotri 1, H Y Bhagwathar 0; V N Kane 0, S Subbiah 1; with two games to be played.

Ranji Trophy Match: Play Abandoned

MADRAS, Dec. 6. (PTI): The second days' play in the first round (South Zone) of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Match between Hyderabad and Madras has been abandoned owing to bad weather conditions. It was continuously raining here since morning and the umpires who examined the pitch at 12-30 p.m. decided that no play was possible for the day.

MURTHY PLAYS HAVOC

In Inter-Services Cricket

POONA, Dec. 6.

Leading Stokerman Murthy of the Indian Navy bowling with excellence and precision played havoc with the Southern Command of the Army on the first day of a three-day semi-final of the Inter-Services Cricket Championship being played here at the Rajendrasinhji Institute. Out of the 5 wickets that fell today four were accounted for by K. M. Murthy.

Notwithstanding this Major Ranvirsinhji of the Southern Command carved out a morritorious century for himself and fell at 112 when he was caught by Lt. Prabhu. Ranvirsinhji's scoring was mainly responsible for the Southern Command total of 293 for 5 wickets at the end of today's play.

The two favourites of the Southern Command, Captain Adhikari and Lt. Gadkari both fell a victim to the deadly bowling of Murthy and were dismissed early for 8 and 12 runs respectively.

Captain Dittia was still batting with an unbeaten 74 when the stumps were drawn.

The match between the Navy and the Southern Command will be continued tomorrow and day-after.

Today's score was:—

Southern Command 1st Innings

Captain Manohar b Sub-Lt. Jagtap 7; Major Ranvirsinhji b Murthy c Lt. Prabhu 112; Captain Khanna b Murthy c Prabhu 45; Captain Adhikari b and c Murthy 8; Lt. Gadkari b Murthy 12; Varma batting 22; Captain Dittia batting 74. TOTAL: 293 for 5 wickets.

COVERING OF PITCHES

M.C.C. Bows At Last

LONDON, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter): The MCC have at last acceded to repeated requests from the Australian Cricket Board of Control to permit the complete covering of test pitches during the matches between England and Australia in the Dominion.

MCC who have now brought England into line with all other test cricketing countries had insisted in the past that as in this country pitches should be covered only at the ends.

The statement from the MCC states that the covering will take place during the next England tour of Australia in 1954-55, but it adds that it is essentially experimental and will be subject to reconsideration in the light of experiences on that tour.

The statement adds: "No alteration is contemplated in the present regulations for covering the pitch in test matches in this country."

Varsity Boys Force Pakistan To Follow-On

GHORPADE AND SUNDARAM SKITTLE OUT VISITORS FOR 92

BANGALORE, Dec. 6 (PTI).

THE Universities XI were well placed at the end of the second day's play in their match against Pakistan here today. They have set the tourists to make 232 runs, with all their second innings wickets intact, to avoid an innings defeat. The match ends tomorrow.

Gopinath declared the Universities' innings at lunch when the total had reached 340 for eight wickets. At close of play yesterday the University had 244 for five on the board.

Kenny who was 56 not out yesterday missed his century by one run when he was leg before to Israr Ali. His 99 included 10 fours.

Sensational cricket was witnessed by fully packed stands in the afternoon when the tourists were routed for 92 runs in 146 minutes. This was Pakistan's lowest total for the tour so far.

DISASTROUS START

Pakistan commenced their first innings disastrously after lunch by losing five wickets for 72 runs. They were all out within 25 minutes after tea.

Pace bowler Sunderam and spinner Ghorpade were responsible for the debacle the latter returning the brilliant analysis of 6 wickets for 19 runs in 7.4 overs.

GHORPADE BRILLIANT

Ghorpade took the last four wickets without conceding a run and twice missed the hat-trick in successive overs.

SCORE-BOARD

UNIVERSITIES XI (First Innings)

Tamane b Qureshi	30
Chinubhai lbw Qureshi	25
N. J. Contractor c and b Qureshi	39
Dani b Maqsood	25
Gopinath b Zulfiqar	38
Kenny lbw Israr Ali	99
Viswanath c Imtiaz b Israr Ali	36
Ghorpade c Dinshaw b Qureshi	10
Abraham batting	20
Krishna batting	2
Extras	16
TOTAL (8 wkts. decl.)	340

FALL OF WKTS: 1/52, 2/57, 3/115, 4/138, 5/184, 6/279, 7/310, 8/334.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Maqsood 29-2-79-1; Anwar Hussain 9-3-22-0; Israr Ali 41-8-93-2; Qureshi 41-12-90-4; Zulfiqar Ahmed 17-4-40-1.

PAKISTAN (First Innings)

Nazar Mohammed b Sunderam	6
Hanif Mohammed c Viswanath b Sunderam	24
Waqar Hasan c Sunderam b Ghorpade	12
Imtiaz Ahmed lbw Sunderam	0
Maqsood Ahmed b Sunderam	13
Wazir Mohammed not out	23
Anwar Hussain b Ghorpade	6
Dinshaw c Tamane b Ghorpade	0
Israr Ali c Krishna b Ghorpade	4
Zulfiqar Ahmed c Tamane b Ghorpade	0
Qureshi lbw Ghorpade	1
Extras	3
TOTAL	92

FALL OF WKTS: 1/18, 2/31, 3/31, 4/48, 5/74, 6/80, 7/80, 8/90, 9/90.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Sunderam 13-4-31-4; Dani 9-3-15-0; Krishna 6-0-15-0; Ghorpade 7.4-1-19-6; Abraham 3-1-9-0.

PAKISTAN (2nd Innings)

Nazar Mohammed batting	8
Hanif batting	6
Extras	2
TOTAL (for no loss)	16

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Dani 3-0-10-0; Gopinath 1-0-2-0; Abraham 2-1-2-0; Kenny 1-1-0-0.

TODAY'S SPORT

TENNIS

Elphinstone and Wilson College Courts.

2-30 p.m. Collegiate Tournament.

No Official Invitation Yet Received

ADELAIDE, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter): No official invitation for Australia to send a cricket team to tour India next season has so far been received, Mr. W. H. Jeanes, Secretary of the Australian Cricket Board of Control stated today.

He was commenting on a cabled report that the Indian Cricket Control Board has invited an Australian team during the Silver Jubilee year of the Indian Board.

Mr. Jeanes said that if an invitation was received it would be considered at the next meeting of the Australian Board in Melbourne.

Orissa Score 281 For 6 And Declare

CUTTACK, Dec. 6 (PTI).

Orissa scored 281 for 6 wickets against Assam at close of play today, the first day of their first round Ranji Trophy cricket match.

Orissa made a disastrous start losing two wickets for ten runs, but the third wicket partnership between L. Parija and skipper Banabasi Patnaik which lasted 2 hours 25 minutes had scored 87 shortly after the new ball was taken at 161. Ram Prakash joined Parija and the partnership lasted till after tea. In 63 minutes it yielded 66 runs when Parija was clean bowled by Ghosh for 103.

This incidentally was not only Parija's but Orissa's first individual century in the Ranji Trophy.

The fast rate of scoring during the Patnaik-Parija partnership later slowed down.

Before the lunch interval when the score was 92 the wicket keeper P. Hazarika was injured in the chin when a ball from Ghosh rose sharply and hit him in the face. His place behind the wicket was taken by Major Sen and 12th man, K. Baisya came on the field.

SCORES: N. Chakravarti lbw b S Kapila 0; Sasanka Patnaik b Sengupta 6; L. Parija b J. Ghosh 103; Banabasi Patnaik (Captain) c Baisya b Sengupta 87; Ram Prakash batting 58; P. Ramayya b N. Karamji 4; R. J. Le Faucher c Sen b Karamji 4; Jaya Patnaik batting 8; Extras 11. TOTAL (for 6 wickets) 281.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: N. Sengupta 14-0-35-2; S. Kapila 8-1-29-1; D. Thakur 12-1-38-0; Ghosh 25-9-59-1; Baruah 7-0-44-0; A. Guha Roy 14-1-44-0; L. N. Karamji 11-1-21-2.

Underground Red Arrested

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 6 (UPI): Papulu, an underground terrorist, was captured by the Nalgonda police on the outskirts of village Allagadapa, in Hiryalguda Taluka, on December 1, according to information received here.

Cuban Air Crash

HAVANA, Dec. 6 (UPA): A Cuban airliner with 41 persons aboard crashed into the sea off Bermuda today and there were only six known survivors.

Holkar Yet To Lead

RATLAM, Dec. 6 (PTI): After dismissing the Rajputana XI in less than four hours for 148, Holkar made 117 runs between tea and close at the cost of four wickets in the Central Zone first round Ranji Trophy cricket match which commenced on the Polo Ground here today.

Except Maharaja Kumar of Udaipur, none of the Rajputana side could face the bowling of Dhanwade who finished the day with the analysis of 7 wickets for 50.

Holkar commencing their innings after tea went in for quick runs and in 90 minutes play before close had made 117 runs. Nimbalkar who was at the wicket for 30 minutes played bright cricket and contributed 40 with the aid of six hits to the boundary. At the exit of Arjun Nayudu the stumps were drawn for the day and Sarwate remained not out with four to his credit. The off spinner Badlani claimed three of the four wickets giving away 33 runs.

CENTRAL ZONE (First Innings)

P. K. Zutshi b Dhanwade 22; B. V. R. Chowhan c Nivsarkar b V. Arjun Nayudu 4; K. P. Mehta b Dhanwade 4; S. K. Zibbu c Jagdale b Dhanwade 29; Maharaj Kumar of Udaipur c Gaekwad b Dhanwade 33; R. Singh b Sarwate 15; K. Dayal lbw Dhanwade 17; A. Hussain b Sarwate 0; V. Prakash lbw Dhanwade 0; S. R. Badlani not out 6; A. N. Mehra st Nivsarkar b Dhanwade 1; Extras 17; Total 148.

FALL OF WICKET: 1|13, 2|28, 3|37, 4|99, 5|120, 6|139, 7|139, 7|141, 9|144.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Arjun Nayudu 11|2|19|1; Nimbalkar 9|3|14|0; Gaekwad 22|13|24|0; Dhanwade 26.2|10|50|7; Sarwate 9|2|17|2; Nayudu 2|0|5|0; C. K. Nayudu 2|1|2|0.

HOLKAR (First Innings)

A. Nayudu c Mehra b Badlani 23; Nivsarkar st Mehta b Badlani 27; Mushtaq Ali lbw b Badlani 18; Nimbalkar b A. Hussain 40; C. T. Sarwate not out 4. Extras 5. Total (for 4 wickets) 117.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1|41, 2|66, 3|115, 4|116.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: K. Dayal 3|1|18|0; Zibbu 2|0|12|0; Mehra 4|0|21|0; A. Hussain 7|0|28|1; Badlani 10|1|33|3.

Pak Fixture In Aid Of Charity

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6 (UPI): Mr. A N. Ghose, Secretary, Cricket Association of Bengal, announced here today, that the Pakistan tourists will be playing an additional cricket match, a three-day fixture, at Calcutta in aid of charities. They will be meeting a representative aids team to be known as Dr. B. C. Roy's Eleven on December 23, 24 and 25.

Synthetic Rice Is Cheaper

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (PTI):—The Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Mr. K. D. Malaviya, said in the Council of States this morning that synthetic rice would be produced in the country at a cost which would be at least 25 per cent cheaper than imported rice.

Tied For Top Honours

Hala Zaveri (left) and Lila Arasaratnam (right) who tied for the women's championship with 12 points each in the Annual Athletic Sports of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana held recently.

'Aussies' Lead On 1st Innings

BRISBANE, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Australia gained a first innings lead of 59 runs on the second day of the First Test match against South Africa here today.

The young South African team lost the advantage they had gained by dismissing Australia for 280 when they themselves were all out for 221 in their first innings. At the close of play Australia had made two runs for no wicket in their second innings.

Australia, who were 273 for eight wickets overnight, lost their last 2 wickets this morning in 19 minutes for the addition of only seven runs. Both these wickets fell to fast bowler, Michael Melle, who finished with six wickets for 71 runs.

The South African batsmen weathered the shock attack of the Australian fast bowlers, Ray Lindwall and Keith Miller, but then ironically enough succumbed to the spin of the Doug Ring and Ian Johnson. At no time did they play the spinners with assurance.

The scores were:—

AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

A Morris lbw b Watkins 29, C McDonald c and b Watkins 27, N Harvey c Innes b Melle 109, A L Hassett c Waite b Watkins 55, K Miller b Watkins 3, G Hole c Tayfield b Melle 8, R Lindwall lbw b Melle 5, D Ring c Mansell b Melle 13, G Langley c Tayfield b Melle 17, Ian Johnson lbw Melle 11, Bill Johnson not out 1. Extras (byes 1, legbyes 3, no balls 2) 6. Total 280.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Melle 20.5-0-71-6, Watkins 24-8-41-4, Murray 14-1-63-0, Tayfield 15-3-59-0, Mansell 80-0-40-0.

SOUTH AFRICA (First Innings).

D J McJlew c Ian Johnson b Miller 9, J H Waite lbw Ring 39, W R Endean c Langley b Ring 14, K J Funston b Ring 33, R A McLean c Miller b Ian Johnson 13, J E Cheetham c Langley b Lindwall 26, J C Watkins c Miller b Ring 25, P N F Mansell c Lindwall b Ring 31, A G A Murray lbw Bill Johnson 18, H Tayfield lbw Ring 3, M G Melle not out 7, Extras 3. Total 221.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Lindwall 12-0-48-1, Miller 10-0-46-1, Bill Johnson 7-2-21-1, Ring 21-2-76-6, Ian Johnson 12-3-31-1.

AUSTRALIA (Second Innings)

McDonald not out 1, Morris not out 1. Extra 0. Total (for no loss) 2.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Melle 2-1-2-0, Murray 1-1-0-0.

FOR OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Another Committee Appointed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6: The Government of India have set up an educational experts committee to consider and advise on the educational and other allied questions relating to the reconstitution of Osmania University as a central institution.

This is in addition to the official committee set up by the Government of India in April 1952 to implement the decision to reconstitute the Osmania University as a central university.

The new committee will consist of:

Chairman: Acharya Narendra Deva, Members: Dr. Abdul Haq, Principal, Presidency College, Madras, Dr. D. B. Dey, (retired Director of Public Instruction), Madras, Prof. A. R. Wadia, (ex-Pro-Chancellor, Baroda University), Bombay, Dr. M. S. Thacker, Director, Institute of Science, Bangalore, Shri Kashinath Rao Vaidya, Speaker, Hyderabad Lekislative Assembly, Hyderabad, Shri M. Hanumantha Rao, Mayor, Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad, Shri Krishnamacharya Joshi, M.P., Hyderabad and Shri S. Bhagwantam, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Dr. Bhagwantam will be the Convenor of the Committee.

The Committee shall submit a report to the Government of India in due course.

REDS CONTINUE PRESSURE

TOKYO Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Communist troops continued their pressure against Sniper's Ridge on the central front yesterday with unsuccessful attacks of upto reinforced platoon strength, the Eighth Army said today.

Ground contact was light elsewhere on the front. In the Eastern sector, a reinforced Communist platoon attacked a small advance position west of Kansong, on the east coast. But reinforced United Nations troops drove them off.

Far East Air Forces said today that eleven 'Superfortresses' attacked troop and supply concentrations, farther up the east coast last night. There was no opposition.

9 MEMBERS OF U. N. STAFF SACKED

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 5 (PTI-Reuter): Secretary-General Trygve Lie, said today that he would set up an Advisory Panel to deal with specific cases of suspected subversive activities by United Nations staff.

Establishment of such a panel was recommended by the three international jurists, who advised him to dismiss American members of the Secretariat, who refused to answer an American Senate Security Committee's questions about Communism or subversive activities.

Mr. Lie later officially announced the dismissal of nine employees.

Winding Up Of Calcutta Bank Stayed

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6 (PTI): The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sinha stayed the winding up order of the Calcutta National Bank Ltd., pending an appeal by another creditor against the order.

The winding up order was issued by Mr. Justice Das Gupta on December 2, following an application by a creditor of the Bank, who had stated that the scheme of arrangement which had been earlier sanctioned by the Court was not binding on the creditors and shareholders of the Bank.

BONN: The West German Bundestag (lower house) on Saturday postponed ratification of the treaties with the West until next year after giving Chancellor Konrad Adenauer a strong majority on the formal second reading of the ratification bills.

Congress Alone Can Look After The Country

NEHRU WANTS ORGANISATION TO HAVE A SOUL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IF CONGRESS ceased to function, more harm than good would come to the nation, but the country had no use for a Congress without "a spirit and a soul" Congress President Nehru said in Bombay this morning.

In a 45-minute speech to the Congress workers at Robert Money School, Mr. Nehru said that he too had once thought that the Congress had outlived its purpose but he was now sure that Congress alone could "look after this country."

But, at the same time, if the Congress functioned "without life, without spirit and without a soul", iit had better not exist, he added.

The Indian resolution on Korea, and the food policy with particular emphasis on decontrol were the two other points which the Congress President touched in his speech, a major portion of which he devoted to the organisation itself.

A MISFORTUNE

India had commended a formula for the solution of the Korean tangle not in any spirit of capturing leadership of Asia or any personal motive but because of the belief that in its neutral capacity it could bring together the two blocs opposed to each other. "It is a misfortune that China and Russia have rejected our resolution though other nations have supported it. Anyway we have got ourselves entangled in the problem."

The question of decontrol or control was not to be treated as "school boy debating society affair." He had noted the criticism the food policy had met with in Bombay but to talk "in abstract terms, and in the air, about complete decontrol or complete control, is just nonsense." The Government's policy was to minimise the difficulties of control as well as safeguard against the pitfalls of decontrol. The important thing to be borne in mind was to see that any policy on food did not upset the economic equilibrium of the country. Pakistan had always been a surplus state, but they suffered food shortage for a year and were now forced to go about begging for food from one nation to another, and its entire economy had been upset.

FOOD IMPORTS

Mr. Nehru assured that this year too the Government would import food, possibly not as much as it did last year, but sufficiently above the needs of this year in order to keep a stock. "I make no promises about stoppage of imports. I made such a promise once and I was betrayed. But our aim is now to maintain some stocks so that it may prove effective in an emergency," he added.

The Congress President said he was not worried about the number of delegates that would be sent to the Hyderabad Plenary Session of the Congress. He wanted men of integrity and honesty to come, not men who will get themselves elected dishonestly. The Hyderabad Congress would no doubt discuss many problems and pass resolutions, but the workers must remember that resolutions never build up an organisation. Unless Congress workers did work honestly and in a spirit of service, the Congress would face bad days.

"CASTEISM"

The elections, he said, had exposed the strength and weakness of the Congress. It was clear to him, at least in the Uttar Pradesh it was so, that casteism still existed in India. Casteism was making people drift apart from one another and it had introduced a great element of communalism in the country. He observed during the elections the painful fact that even Socialists and Communists did not hesitate to take advantage of casteism in order to win votes.

Mr. Nehru said that the "historic work" of the Congress was to fight communalism and casteism. Congress had always functioned on broad principles. Actually the fundamental principles of the Congress were its "soul." Membership had never counted with the Congress in the past The principles of the organisations had created an atmosphere which appealed to the hearts of the people. The Congress had some sort of spirit. "If this spirit goes, what remains will be a skeleton, a machinery, a structure, but not the great organisation," he said.

In politics, ideology counted, and Congress had an ideology which drew people to its bosom. After all what was the strength of Socialism and Communism? Only ideology. Many big men had been attracted to it. But now the function of the Congress appeared to be limited to winning votes.

STANDARD OF INTEGRITY

A particular standard of integrity and service had to be maintained in the Congress. Nobody could enforce discipline and integrity with a stick. They were habits to be acquired and they were habits inborn. In the election of a Pradesh Congress, the supervisor sent to watch the elections had been locked up and bollot boxes were stolen away. Was the Congress to function in this manner?

What was the strength of the Congress in the past? It depended on two factors. One, a spirit of willing and selfless service. The other, honesty and integrity. As long as the Congress was a medium of suffering, there was no danger, but when it becomes a medium to power, then Congressmen must become alert.

The collapse of the Congress in Tamilnad and Andhra during the elections was because no Congressman ever did any work, he said.

The Congress President said that the Five-Year Plan would be presented to the Parliament on December 8. He did not like to think of the Plan as a monopoly plan of the Congress, but as one which was prepared by the endeavour of all parties and people in the country and directed to the progress of the nation as a whole. Its success depended upon the people.

About two thousand Congress workers heard Mr. Nehru.

Mr. S. K. Patil, who presided, said that he noticed pressmen in the audience and requested that the proceedings be treated informally. But Mr. Nehru, when he rose to speak, made it clear that there was "nothing secret or hush hush in what he was going to say."

MORARJI'S LUNCH TO NEHRU

BOMBAY, Saturday: Prime Minister Nehru was today entertained to lunch by Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji R. Desai, at his residence.

Don't Tamper With Anthem

BOMBAY, Saturday. Prime Minister Nehru today objected to any change of phraseology in the National Anthem "Jana Gana Mana."

The Congress Sevikas sang a different version of "Jana Gana Mana" at the conclusion of the Congress workers' meeting this morning. The new version had eliminated the word "Sindhu" and had many other alterations.

"This is too bad and can't be allowed," said the Prime Minister when the song ended.

"If you think the word "Sindhu" should not be there because Sind is no more with us, why do you forget that there are lakhs of Sindhis here? The song was written by Rabindranath Tagore and it is not wise to change it. This is a song for the whole of India. Besides, while changing the song, you are robbing it of its poetry," he said.

Dispute Over Aden Frontier

YEMEN PREMIER TO VISIT BRITAIN

CAIRO, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter):—Seif Al Islam Hassan, the Prime Minister of Yemen, who is to visit Britain soon, arrived in Cairo last night.

According to well informed Arab circles here, he will discuss in London the Anglo-Yemenite dispute over the Aden frontier, which began earlier this year when British troops were sent to the town of Lehes, in the west Aden protectorate, after communications from there to Aden had been interrupted.

The Prime Minister, who is the brother of King Seif Al Islam Ahmad, was met in Cairo by the Yemenite Minister in London, Sheikh Hassan Ben Ibrahim, who will accompany him to Britain and on a tour of Europe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UPA): Highly reliable sources said yesterday the French Government is considering asking the United States for about $125,000,000 to help finance the war in Indo-China because the cost are reported to be getting beyond the resources of the French treasury.

Probe Into Textile Industry

COMMERCE MINISTER WANTS A QUICK REPORT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (PTI).

THE Commerce and Industry Minister Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, inaugurating the first meeting of the recently appointed Textile Enquiry Committee here yesterday said he believed that its work would be "a magnum opus" on the industry as a whole. Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, Chairman of the Committee, presided.

Urging the Committee to complete its work as soon as possible, Mr. Krishnamachari said, "You should not consider that I am hustling you, but the time factor is an important factor. I do not want people to say that we have shelved the problem by referring it to a Committee, and this is only an excuse for inaction and procrastination.

"This is not so. We should like to take your advice and follow it. Perhaps, ten years hence we shall have to get somebody to review the position and bring your report up to date, but I believe that your ork will be a magnum opus on the industry as a whole.

MISCONCEPTION CLEARED

The Commerce and Industry Minister said it was some time ago that he had appointed the enquiry committee because of a cry raised on a particular aspect of the industry — the reference was presumably to the demand of the Madras Chief Minister for the reservation of the production of dhotis and saris for the handloom industry — but he said "This is not the intention. Please do not think that I am asking you to carry the baby. It is essential that we have expert opinion before we tackle the problem, and your report will be of abiding interest to the future of the country.

Dwelling on the need for the enquiry Mr. Krishnamachari said he had always felt that this most important industry had never had a proper enquiry. The first enquiry into the industry was the fact finding committee in 1940. Later there was the Dharamsey Khatau Post-war Planning Committee, and more recently the textile working party. But each of these Committees had looked at the problem from one particular point of view.

The need today was, Mr. Krishnamachari said that the problem had to be looked from an overall point of view to determine what should be the future of the industry, what place should be given to its various components parts, whether some of them had to be there and why, and whether some of them would have to be eliminated.

EXPORT ASPECT

One aspect of the industry, for instance, was the export aspect. "We have been aiming at a thousand million yards a year," the Minister said. "It has been recognised by the Buxton Conference that India is entitled to that target. Certain readjustments may be necessary for this Government may have to make certain arrangements for assisting export. This problem of export is one that you will have to decide.

The Minister drew pointed attention to one phrase in the terms of reference "the utilisation of our resources both in men and materials in the direction which is socially most desirable" and said he thought it should be more or less the keynote of any enquiry of a public spirited body like the present one in a matter like the textile industry.

NO BREACH OF PRIVILEGE

Arrest Of P.D.F. Members

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 6 (PTI): The Committee of Privileges of the Hyderabad Assembly to which three cases of breach of privileges relating to arrest or detention for a few hours and later release of three members of the Peoples Democratic Front of the Assembly (Srimathi A. Kamaladevi, Mr. L. Narsimha Rao and Mr. U. Malchur) were referred, presented its report to the Assembly today.

The Committee's findings which were unanimous in respect of all the three cases were that no breach of privilege was involved as claimed by Srimathi Kamaladevi and Mr. U. Malchur. In respect of the breach of privilege claimed by Mr. K. L. Narsimha Rao against the Munsiff-Magistrate of Palwancha and Sub-Inspector of Police of the same place, the Committee absolved the former of any act of breach of privilege. It, however, said that a clear breach of privilege on the part of the latter had been established and suggested that the Sub-Inspector be brought before the bar of the House and admonished. The Committee added that it took a lenient attitude and recommended admonition in view of the fact that it was the first offence of the kind.

Nehru Among Bari Kids

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PROBABLY the largest crowd of children ever assembled at one place had gathered at Ghatkopar this morning to spend a few minutes with their "Uncle Nehru". There were 10,000 children, brought to the maidan by the All India Balkan-ji-Bari from many schools of Bombay.

Prime Minister Nehru who said that he was very happy to be amidst them expressed his inability to mix with them and spend some time playing with them because the organisers had "made it such a big affair."

A BAD HABIT!

He talked to them for few minutes and told them to learn not to make long speeches. The older generation had cultivated the bad habit of long speeches, but children should not acquire the same habit.

He had learnt that after their visit to Delhi last summer, the children had also gone to Mysore. This was very good because travel enriched one's experience and knowledge. India was a vast country and only through travelling and going from one place to another could children come to know of her well Though books could teach many things, it was not the same as going to a place personally and learning things

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

The Prime Minister later drove to Tardeo where he inaugurated the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind. He said that he felt very embarrassed and thought that he had an unfair advantage over the many who were handicapped for lack of vision. But he knew that the sentimental feeling did not help much those whom circumstance or accident had deprive of their faculty. It was true that the blind had certain compensatory advantages like the quickening of other senses and their greater utility. It was up to their teachers to utilise these compensatory advantages and develop them into useful citizens of the country. Whatever help the Government of India could give, it would do so, he assured.

Nizam's Son Married

HYDERABAD Deccan, Dec. 6 (PTI): Prince Moazam Jah Bahadur the second son of the Nizam was yesterday married to Sahebzadi Anwar Begum, daughter of Mr. Syed Muzafar Husain Khan, a jagirdar of the State at King Kothi Palace the Nizam's official residence. The marriage was celebrated according to Mohammadan law.

The bride is related to Salarjung, the first a former Prime Minister of Hyderabad and probably the wealthiest jagirdar of the State.

HEALTH & WELFARE OF CHILDREN

Duty Of The State, Says Amrit Kaur

BOMBAY, Saturday.

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR. inaugurating the plenary session of the International Study Conference on Child Welfare here today said that if the future of mankind were to witness "an expanding era of social achievements". we should create and enlarge opportunities for enabling children to grow into healthy men and women. emotionally stable and free from the cramping influence of parochial and national prejudices.

The Union Health Minister said that "it therefore becomes the duty of all States, through purposeful effort. to encourage the flow of all national energies to "the manifold tasks of improving the health and welfare of the children of the world."

Over 400 delegates and observers from 26 nations—experts in the different fields of child welfare—attended the Conference which will be in session for a week.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said that she looked upon the child welfare movement as a vital programme of education in which, the child as the focus of attention, the community and parents, in particular, might be helped to develop their responsibility to promote conditions most favourable to social well-being.

BIRTH CONTROL

On the "vexed problem" of birth control. she said 'Nature has provided man with the power for full control over his physical senses. "That he sometimes or, indeed, very often becomes their victim rather than their master is his own fault whereby untold suffering is entailed."

The vast programme of child welfare could not be "undertaken successfully" without the development, on adequate scale, of the community services, for which the Government should take the primary responsibility, the Health Minister concluded.

Dr. Elaine Field (Malaya) said that the care of children in the West was "nearly adequate" but in the East it was much below the "minimum requirement."

PHYSICAL CARE

Dr. Elaine Field (Malaya) said that children should be the direct responsibility of the parents and not of the grand-parents, as was the case in the East.

Dr. Field who was reading a paper on "The physical care of the child" said that whereas in the West there was the danger of "over-feeding and over-doctoring the child," the care of the children in the East was much below "the minimum requirement."

In the East, the mothers should be taught, in simple way, how to take care of the child. Government should lay down, she suggested, regulations regarding the size of the living room of the family and other sanitary conditions to ensure the proper growth of the child.

Dr. Field said that parents needed to be told that "in spite of the many scientific inventions of man" there was a spiritual force that ruled the world.

NEED OF GOODWILL

Dr. Claude Kohler, Head of the Clinic, Psychology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Lyons (France), said that it was essential that the child should take his rightful place in the community.

This could only be possible, he said, if the parents showed goodwill and understanding and allowed the child's group of affinities to grow alongside the family life. "Parents must be prepared for the child's detachment from them as he began to assert his independence." But at the same time, parents must maintain a degree of protection strong enough to give the child a feeling of security, he added.

Dr. Kohler said that the child was inevitably "socialised" to a certain extent at school. There was a great need during this period for the parents to adapt themselves to these new elements. He suggested that this could be made possible if the parents and the teachers met frequently. The parents should also take an active interest in the school activities.

Dr. J. Sulianti (Indonesia) said that the "individual approach" was the best way of teaching mothers how to look after their children.

The mothers could be advised in this matter when they attended the clinics or by visiting them in their own homes, she said. The shortage of public health nurses in many countries was, however, the main difficulty. The child welfare clinics, therefore, were very important in such countries. she added

Dr. Sulianti said that according to the European standard, one public health nurse should serve 800 families but in Indonesia and in other Asian countries even one public health nurse for every 2,000 families might sound as "an ideal only."

Miss Marjorie Sykes (Hindustan Talim Sangh, Wardha) said that according to Gandhiji the principal means to stimulate intellect was manual training. She advocated the use of handicrafts in the training of the children which alone could give a proper perspective to education in this country.

Miss Kapila Khandvala, Educational Officer, Bombay Municipal Corporation, said that lack of planning, top-heavy curriculum, lack of suitable buildings, lack of parental co-operation, lack of proper teachers, "and above all due to our present economic condition," primary education could not be made universal in the country.

Miss Khandvala who was reading a paper on "The contribution of educational services and organisations towards the education of parents and the improvement of child welfare" said that to make primary education effective the State should find and spend more money, lighten the curriculum, reduce hours of teaching for giving mass education and provide other incentives.

A delegate from Burma presented a bronze statue, "symbolic of the womanhood of Burma," to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Groups of delegates will tomorrow visit the Elephanta Rock Caves, the Aarey Milk Colony and institutions for the socially-handicapped in the city as part of an Excursion programme. Monday will be devoted to Study Groups. The plenary session will be resumed on Tuesday next.

CIVIC RECEPTION

The Bombay Municipal Corporation gave a reception this evening at the Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens to the delegates attending the International Study Conference on Child Welfare now in session here.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur told the distinguished gathering which included Mayor Ganpatishankar Desai, Chief Justice Chagla, Ministers of the Bombay Cabinet and members of the Consular Corps, that world peace could only be achieved through the development of the personality of the child and "not on political platforms only." She pinned her faith in the special agencies of the United Nations—like the UNESCO and the UNICEF, for achieving this objective.

The Union Health Minister who is the President of the Indian Council for Child Welfare, one of the sponsoring bodies for the Conference, said that the emphasis on child welfare should shift more and more to rural areas in the country where the need was the greatest.

The Conference, she said, was "a real step forward in the march that we are all pledged to further —i.e. the care and the upbringing of the child."

MAYOR'S WELCOME

Mayor Ganpatishankar Desai welcoming the 400 delegates representing 26 nations said that measures so far undertaken in the field of child welfare in the country "fell short of full requirements" needed to deal with the increasing demand for child welfare activities.

He said that rigid discipline on the part of the parents often killed the initiative in the child who should be guided more by persuasion and administered deserving praise or punishment. He asked the parents to set an example to the children by their own behaviour as it largely controlled the behaviour of the latter.

INDIVIDUAL APPROACH

Dr. Henry Kessler, (United States) thanking the Mayor on behalf of the delegates, warned against the dangers of "over-generalisations". He said that it was necessary to recognise that there were no simplified solutions to the problems of child welfare "whether in the Far East, the Near East, Europe or America."

"But each one of us may be able to teach the others a little better in the tackling of the complicated problems, even though no two situations can be ever similar." Each problem had to be solved in the context of the country and required "a unique solution in this sense."

He cautioned against an approach which thought in general terms only. "We must always think in the terms of the needs of an individual child." He recalled that his children had told him, "Papa, you are going abroad to make the children of India happy. Do not forget to return home in the vacation to make us happy."

LATE AHMAD SHAH KHAN

KABUL, Dec. 6 (PTI): The body of His Royal Highness Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, Afghan Court Minister and father-in-law of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan who died in Bombay on December 1 arrived in Kabul by a Himalayan Aviation plane this afternoon.

The body was taken to the palace of the King amidst solemn silence.

The two sons of the deceased and Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Corps were among nearly a thousand mourners who were present at the airfield.

The funeral will be conducted tomorrow. Flags have been ordered to fly half mast for three days.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

The Deputy Secretary, Mahratta Chamber of Commerce writes: The time table for various trains on the Southern Railway (former M. S. M. Railway) will soon be revised. There may be complaints pertaining to the timings of Poona-Bangalore Mail, Poona-Belgaum Janata Express, Kolhapur-Poona train, etc. So those interested in the matter should immediately forward their suggestions to the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Poona, 2, who will represent the matter to the Southern Railway through their representatives on the Local Advisory Committee (Southern Railway).

India Will Keep Out Of Next World War

(Continued from Page 13)

which has taught us love and tolerance and good neighbourliness we have always been motivated to do something for humanity at large."

CLEAR LINE

The Prime Minister added: "We have always been keeping clear of everything in which strong nations might bring pressure on us. We might be actually losers by adopting this attitude, but we do not like anybody, however strong, to dominate over us."

Mr. Nehru warned that whatever happens in Korea would have its repurcussions on Asia, Europe and everywhere else in the world. In the Middle East and the Near East several changes had taken place in the last few years. What was going on there was a revolution. In North Africa a "fire" had started and in South Africa a great racial war was going on. There, the Indians and Africans had made a common cause against their white masters. However, he was satisfied to find that it was mainly the indegenous population that was carrying on the fight.

STRANGE ATTITUDE

Explaining what had actually happened before and after the Indian resolution on Korea had been placed before the United Nations General Assembly, the Prime Minister said that the resolution was actually drafted after consultations with other delegates with regard to the principles involved. However, one day before it came up before the Assembly, it had become known to the New York press. Immediately the U.S. representative declared that his country had to reject the resolution. This was really a strange attitude, because the resolution had been rejected even before it had come before the UN Assembly. Later however, it was accepted with certain reservations, and then fully. When it came up for discussion, it was attacked by the Russian representative "rather very unkindly."

The Prime Minister complained that some countries had made it a point to use the UN platform for attacks against other nations. Such was, however, not the case with the Indian representatives.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Referring to the Five-Year Plan as "a foundation for the future prosperity of India," Mr. Nehru said that he was likely to sign it tomorrow evening.

Condemning the attitude of those who criticised the Plan, Mr. Nehru said that "they could not act like children and ask for particular schemes to be included." It was impossible to deal with their problems academically without giving them a practical bias. The Plan was only an academic estimate of what they could implement in the next three years, as two years had already pased in preparing the report."

The Prime Minister agreed that opposition was necessary for the smooth working of democracy. However, opposition should not be for the sake of opposition. It must have some sense of responsibility. Those who opposed the Five-Year Plan even in Parliament, were lacking in responsibility and fairness. They simply took pleasure in running down the government and abusing their policies. Such an attitude would do no good either to the country or to the opposition itself.

LANGUAGE ISSUE

Turning to the language issue Mr. Nehru deprecated the undue haste of the protagonists of Hindi to spread the language in the country.

It was true, he said, that Hindi had been accepted as the national language of the country. However, no one should be made to feel that it was foisted on him by compulsion. Hindi should be spread in areas where it was not spoken, particularly in the South, "with patience and love, and not by force."

The Prime Minister referred sarcastically to the people who wanted the abolition of Urdu. He asked: "Where do you want us to dump Urdu? "Do you want it to be returned to Pakistan?"

He explained that the hope of Urdu was Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. It was in these States that Urdu had grown, and so there it must remain.

Concluding the Prime Minister appealed for complete individual co-operation in implementing the Five-year Plan. He warned that not legislation but only their common endeavour will make the plan a success.

CHINESE YUAN EXCHANGE RATES

TOKYO, Dec. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Peking Radio today announced an extensive revision in exchange rates between the Chinese Yuan and foreign currencies.

Under the new exchange rate Hong Kong dollar buying is worth 4,270 Yuan compared with 3,800 previously and the pound sterling is worth 65,900 Yuan compared with 62,350 previously. The change is effective from today.

Japanese businessmen believe that the change, which is favourable to foreign currencies, is intended to promote exports from China. It is the biggest change since last September.

Patil's Letter To Fourth Party Leader Produced Before Election Tribunal

(Continued from page 12)

first time after India's independence and the passing of our Constitution, will be the most important event in our national life, by their mere magnitude, as also for other equally important reasons, they are going to present many problems. We have to face these problems in the best way possible. This can be done by maximum goodwill and fellow feeling along citizens of the State.

The Indian National Congress, as the premier national organisation has got a special responsibility in this behalf. We of the Congress are genuinely anxious to put in our best effort to unite as many people and groups of people as we possibly can, so that we may be able to face these problems with confidence and strength. It is possible that parties and groups, whether political or otherwise can come to a common understanding in contesting these elections.

With that object in view, we have decided that we should meet representatives of other parties and groups and so also representative prominent citizens hitherto not belonging of mutual co-operation. The Bangalore resolution of the All India Congress Committee is an unmistakable indication in this direction. I shall be grateful if you can indicate a day and time when it will be possible for me and some of my colleagues of the Congress in the State of Bombay to meet you and talk things over.

With my kindest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,
sd/ S. K. PATIL.

Mr. Pardiwala made an application to the Court today to summon either of the two Congress Muslims who had applied for tickets for Municipal Elections and did not get them either as Court witnesses or allow him to call them as his witnesses.

The application was rejected.

Thereupon Mr. Pardiwala requested the Court to instruct Mr. S. K. Patil through the Counsel of Dr. Divgi to produce on Tuesday a copy of the complaint made by the Congress Muslims to the Congress President. (Mr. Patil in his evidence had admitted that he had received a copy of that complaint)

Earlier another witness Mr. Ali Mohammad, a Bohra cloth merchant, declared that he was working for the election of Congress candidates. He had attended several meetings, including the meeting at Doctor Street. But he did not hear any speeches telling the audience that the Mulla Saheb of the Bohra community had issued any "firman" in connection with the election.

Further hearing will be resumed on Tuesday when Mr. Patil will be further cross-examined.

AHMEDABAD BULLION MARKET NERVOUS

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 6.

Great unrest is caused in local bullion market due to the considerable fall in the price of gold. Market is unstable, and it is expected that prices will touch to Rs. 70 in the near future. There is absence of demand which is also another cause for the unrest. Gold which was quoted at Rs 76-14 yesterday was today strong and it remained at Rs. 78-4. Silver was quoted at Rs. 141 yesterday but today it was strong and opened at Rs. 140 and quoted upto Rs. 143-8. Speculation is rife in the bullion market that this slump in prices of gold and silver will have considerable effect.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Dec. 6: Cotton Rollerginned 289 F 71, N T 68, Four F 63, Desi Sind 58-8, Desi Punjab 54-56.

Market closed steadier on account of reports of foreign business and increased feelers about Indian-Pakistan barter prospects. Russia is lifting further 40 thousands bales out of her barter purposes of 70 thousands bales.

Cottonseeds 6-8 to 6-14, Gold 81-4.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

New York Cotton market was closed today.

Tata Defd at 9 p.m. Rs. 1632-8/3[illegible]

News From U. S. Markets

COTTON FUTURES CLOSE ON DECLINES

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (UPA).

COTTON futures on Friday closed on declines after swaying irregularly within a range of $1.50 per bale.

Prices were held near to the previous close through most of the session but lost ground finally on liquidation by day traders plus liquidation before the Government crop report on Monday.

Despite apparent irreguarlity some observers thought the market displayed a steadier undertone.

Some quarters thought that after the final crop estimate of the year, traders may take a new look at the situation. They said if the heavy end of hedging season has passed they expect the market to show more stability. That group said with prices so near the loan level, producers would be more inclined to hold back his cotton or prepare it for entry under the loan programme.

No additional crop estimates appearer on Friray. Generally traders expected little change from the last Government figures.

Prices opened off nine to up one point. Prices edged up to gains of eight to 10 points and then eased irreguarly in the last hour to close four to 10 points lower.

The closing prices on the New York cotton market on Friday included:—

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	34.01	34.22	33.95	34.00
March	34.77	34.91	34.70	34.70
May	35.17	35.30	....	35.12
July	35.30	35.50	35.27	35.34
Oct.	34.36	34.49	34.32	34.32
Dec.	34.35	34.47	34.28	34.31
March	34.35	34.42	34.25	34.45
May	34.25	34.31	34.27	34.29
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot	....	....	....	33.55
Dec.	34.02	34.30	34.02	34.05
March	34.75	34.87	34.68	34.70
May	35.13	35.29	35.08	35.10
July	35.30	35.49	35.28	35.33
Oct.	34.30	34.35	34.30	34.30
Dec	....	34.40	34.29	34.29
March	....	34.38	34.27	34.25
May	....	34.32	34.30	34.22

WALL STREET

Wall street closed very steady on Friday. An afternoon rally in rails and Williston Basin Oils enabled the market to overcome the retarding effect of a further correction to the election rally.

Rails were aided by a good 1952 outlook which in some cases is now being projected into 1953.

The rally gained some late support among industrials and the main body of shares finished with a predominance of mostly fractional gains, while a handful of favourites improved upto two points or more.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Grains were mostly lower by December liquidation together with selling food grains attributed to renewed weakness of soyabean meal. Lower rye reflected easiness of Winnipeg. Exporters supported maize against sales of 7,500 tons to Norway and on undisclosed amount to United Kingdom. Germany is expected to buy 5,625 thousand bushels wheat next Wednesday.

Selling pressure increased latterly and most grains finished at or around the day's lows.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as the close of business on the 28 November:—

Demand Liabilities in India: (i) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 11,78,24,000, (ii) Other demand liabilities Rs. 532,31,80,000. Time Liabilities in India: (i) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 5,97,25,000, (ii) Other time liabilities Rs 312,80,30,000, Cash in India Rs. 32,67,22,000, Balances with the Reserve Bank in India Rs. 54,82,21,000, Balances with other banks in current account in India Rs. 12,38,51,000, Money at call and short notice in India Rs. 18,41,64,000, Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts Rs. 324,99,38,000, Advances in India Rs. 425,15,40,000, Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India Rs. 26,40,44,000.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

The local bullion market opened with considerable nervousness owing to utter absence of demand. The opening sharp drop attracted heavy short covering and there was a rapid rise in prices. At the rise there was renewed selling and a portion of the gain was lost under moderate liquidation.

At the opening forward Siver was quoted at Rs. 140-10 against yesterday's close at Rs. 142-6. There was active short covering and there was a smart recovery in quotation and Silver was quoted at Rs. 142-2. At this level there was cessation of support and Silver declined at Rs. 141-8 under renewed liquidation. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 141-4.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 76-14 and after advancing at Rs. 77-14 declined at Rs. 77-8. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 77-14 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 56-4.

Later on the newly formed bull syndicate was buying and Silver was quoted at Rs. 142-4 and Gold was placed at Rs. 78. At this level there was moderate selling and Silver declined at Rs. 141-9 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 77-4. Silver arrivals were 21 to 22 Bars and the offtake was 8 to 9 Bars. Gold arrivals and offtake were equal at 5 to 6 thousand tolas. Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	141	8	0
Forward	141	12	0
Ready Gold	77	10	0
Forward	77	6	0

After the close there was persistent buying and Silver was quoted at Rs. 142-8 and Gold at Rs. 78.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Last night Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,617-8 but today nominal quotation was Rs. 1,630 at a result of some recovery in the Bullion Market.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

The produce market was very steady today with increased buying. Groundnuts Khandesh quality were placed at Rs. 31 and Bombay Bold at Rs. 30. Linseed was quiet at Rs. 27. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 21-1 and Khursani at Rs. 29. Castorseds May delivery opened at Rs. 131-4 and after declining at Rs. 130-4 advanced at Rs. 132-8. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold D. J.	29	14	0
Khandesh New	31	0	0
Bold Ready	30	0	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	16	12	0
December	16	5	0
January	16	2	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready delivery	27	0	0
Satna small ready	25	4	0
Oil	14	8	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
May	132	8	0
Ready Madras quality	31	8	0
Oil First Pressure	19	6	0
Oil Bazar quality	17	12	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

120 D. Ready Japan	3	15	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	2	0
120 D. Ready Italy	3	14	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	5	0
150 D. Box Dec.	649	0	0
2/40 Staple Dec.	679	0	0

PARIS GOLD PRICE

PARIS, Dec. 5 (UPA): On the Paris Bourse on Friday the prices of gold was quoted at 486 francs per grams of gold.

CASTORSEEDS MAY

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

Opening	131	4	0
Highest	132	12	0
Lowest	128	4	0
Close	128	12	0

Hush-Hush Of Industrial Finance

(Continued from Page 3)

burden them with further losses, especially as they have to incur additional expenditure in the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. They pointed out that it was not possible for them now, for example, to continue the concession of the supply of rice to their labour at Rs. 5 per maund, as they were faced with the following difficulties:—

"(i) The price at which they could procure rice privately was increasing and they had to pay prices ranging from Rs. 26 to Rs. 39 per maund. Even when they obtained their requirements from Government, they complained that they were forced to buy the costlier rice, perhaps on the ground that they could afford it.

"(ii) Besides the high price which they have to pay for the rice, their difficulties in procuring the same were also increasing. They pointed out that when Government supplies failed sometimes, they had to procure rice from the neighbouring countries such as Nepal, and undergo many difficulties in transporting the same to the Tea gardens. It was claimed that the industry had spent over Rs. 30 lakhs to transport grain to Assam by means of planes. They observed that there was no reason why the Tea industry alone should be forced to buy foreign rice at a higher price.

ANOMALIES

"Besides the difficulties in regard to the procurement of rice and other foodstuffs and the high price which they have had to pay, the industry drew attention to certain anomalies arising from the supply of foodstuffs to tea garden labour at concession rates. For example, the representatives of one of the Producers' Associations stated that even if a worker did one task in a month, his name was placed on the working list and he was entitled to draw full rations at the concession rates for the whole month. It was pointed out that in some cases, the proportion of average daily working labour to the workers in the list was 1 : 3. In addition to the responsibility of providing rice to their workers the tea gardens had to supply rice at controlled rates to non-workers—that is, dependents of the workers—who were living in their gardens but might actually be doing work elsewhere. While the estates were purchasing the rice at Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per maund and even at higher prices, they were obliged to sell the rice to such non-workers at the statutory price of Rs. 20 per maund and thus incur a loss of Rs. 7 or Rs 8 per maund. The industry properly stressed that it was the duty of Government to feed the population and that tea estates should not be singled out and made responsible for feeding their labour force and non-workers staying in the gardens. They, therefore, put forward various suggestions in order to obtain relief from the responsibility imposed on them to supply rice and other foodgrains to their labour at a concession rate.

RICE PRICES

"It must be conceded that the problem of the conversion of the foodgrains concession into a cash payment is a difficult one. So long as the prices realised for their teas were attractive, tea gardens continued the system of supplying rice and other foodgrains to their labour at concession rates and it enabled them to keep labour contented. Now that conditions have changed—tea prices have fallen while foodgrain prices are rising—the gardens understandably do not wish to continue the system. The problem seems to us to be that in addition to avoiding the loss incurred by the tea gardens by purchasing foodgrains at a high price and supplying them to the workers at a concession rate, the gardens wish to be relieved of the responsibility of procuring, transporting, storing and supplying the cereals to the labour force. We feel in regard to this matter that the industry has a strong case.

"Fortunately, in South India, this is not a problem as Government are making available to the tea gardens the necessary foodgrains at controlled rates.

"Our recommendations with regard to this matter are as follows:

"Government should supply rationed foodstuffs at convenient centres or depots and the tea gardens should only be required to retail these foodstuffs through their shops. The gardens should continue to bear the expenses of transporting the foodstuffs from the centres or depots to their ration shops.

"The legal responsibility for distribution of foodstuffs to the workers should continue to rest on the tea gardens. We are making this suggestion because of the special nature of the tea gardens and the fact that some of the gardens are situated in remote regions. An additional cash wage, which amount would be the difference between the price paid by the workers at present for their foodstuffs, e.g., Rs. 5 in the case of rice, and the price they would have to pay for the rationed foodstuffs, at control rates should be paid to them. This additional cash wage would naturally have to fluctuate with fluctuations in the price of the rationed foodstuffs.

"It seems difficult to support an arrangement under which the tea industry is required to subsidize able bodied non-workers who may actually be working in other industries. It may be administratively convenient to make the tea garden management distributors for rationed areas but it is difficult to agree that they should be held responsible for the procurement of rice when Government supplies fail and for selling it at controlled rates even when they may have spent much more.

"If the present food concessions are to be retained, the industry pressed for a suitable subsidy to make good the loss.

SUGGESTIONS

"We understand that the Labour Ministry of the Central Government is at present engaged in framing draft model rules under the Act in regard to such matters as canteens, medical facilities, drinking water, conservancy, powers and functions of Inspectors, duties of certifying surgeons, etc. We should very much like all reasonable facilities to be afforded to labour and the industry is also of the same view. Unfortunately with the steep fall in tea prices, the tea industry cannot now provide all the amenities.

"We recommend that the implementation of the Act should be postponed for a period of two years or so, so far as the tea industry is concerned. As soon as prices revive, these improvements should be gradually introduced, priorities being fixed by mutual agreement between labour, industry and Government."

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan	1954 ..	98	4
2¾% Loan	1955 ..	98	4
2½% Loan	1961 ..	90	6
2¾% Loan	1960 ..	93	7
2½% Loan	1962 ..	91	4
2¾% Loan	1976 ..	82	12
3 % Loan	1953-55 ..	100	4
3 % Loan	1957 ..	98	12
3 % Loan	1958 ..	98	5
3 % Loan	1959-61 ..	96	4
3 % Loan	1963-65 ..	92	10
3 % Loan	1964 ..	92	9
3 % Loan	1966-68 ..	90	2
3 % Loan	1970-75 ..	87	8
3 % Loan	1986 later ..	83	3
3½% Loan	1954-59 ..	100	4
4 % Loan	1960-70 ..	101	4
4½% Loan	1955-60 ..	103	6
4½% Loan	1958-63 ..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1955	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1956	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1958	97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1960	94	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1955	98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1959	96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1955	98	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3¼% Bom Municipal	1965	91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1977	85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal	1979	85	0
3½% Bombay	1962	98	0
3½% W. Bengal	1962	97	12
3½% Madras	1962	97	12
3½% U. P	1962	97	12
3¾ M. P.	1962	97	12
3¾% Bom. Municipal	1966	96	0
4 % Bombay	1964 ..	100	2
4 % W. Bengal	1964 ..	99	14
4 % Madras	1964 ..	100	0
4 % U. P.	1964 ..	99	14
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	98	0
4 % Bom. Port Trust	1974	97	10
5 % Bom Municipal	1959	105	0
6 % Bom Municipal	1954	103	8

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 4th December 1952	114613
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 4th December 1952	281214
Same period last year	274633
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 4th December 1952	384997
Same time last year	233584

TABOOS AND BOGEYS MUST GO

(Continued From Page 3)

centres have been built up so far around experienced doctors, gynaecologists, pathologists, sexologists, psychiatrists, radiologists etc. For here the would-be couples are advised on how to be happy couples and happy parents. Elements that come in the way of above objectives are dealt with by specialists, problems for instance of frigidity, sterility, emotional tensions and every aid is offered to fight and overcome these unhappy features. **For one cannot reiterate too often that the aim of planned families is not negative, to just limit families. The objective is to build up strong, healthy, well balanced parents made conscious of their parental responsibilities and helped in fulfilling them. The wellbeing of a nation really works back to each parent. This was a well recognised principles in ancient India.** In fact marriage itself was very much the concern of the family. Married life in the old days was strictly regulated. Control and discipline were inforced. That pattern has however changed today, and we have to evolve new nodes and modes to fit into the new fabric of social life.

In a country like India where social and medical services are most inadequate such aid is hard to implement. As our social and health services expand, and their standards improve, the real counselling can be done. For the present one can make a beginning with our existing aids, health visitors and nurses, with voluntary social workers to help.

One of the arguments of the ignorant is that this interferes with nature. Is it permissible to help a sterile individual to become fertile, or is that undue interference with nature and handiwork of God? Is bending a river interference with nature or extracting power out of running rivers? Man has in fact survived and built up the present conditions by interfering with the indulgence or wrath of nature. **Flood control lightning conductors are methods for resisting ferocity of nature. In the present scientific age where artificial rain is regarded as a boon, all such arguments become perfectly idle and meaningless.**

One of the most pressing needs that faces us, apart from well educated counsellors is the discovery of some cheap and easily available contrivances for universal use. Research along this line is yet in its infancy. But Asia's growing awareness to this problem must press experts in the East and the West into this useful search.

The gathering of workers in this field from all parts of India has served to widen the little window opened in this country by our own band of workers. It has served on the one hand to enunciate the larger aspects of this question in relation to social wellbeing and on the other hand to a world level. Planning has now become a global affair. The world has to be taken as a single unit and all humanity as a family, and all the world's resources whether material or intellectual as the birthright of every citizen. This International Conference has thus served to provide the proper setting. The 500 delegates it attracted is ample proof of the stir it has made. The presence of tried and illustrious leaders like Mrs. Margaret Sanger, lent it lustre and significance and gave promise of fruitful results.—(RPSIS).

talking of BOOKS

UNCONQUERED

STORIES from Bengali literature in the original or translations have attracted readers from different parts of India and have dominated the style of several writers in other Indian languages.

The following story told in simple language of the life and ambitions of an unsophisticated young man from a Bengal village is gripping by its very simplicity and presents a fine example of the art of story-telling of Bengali writers.

A GLIMPSE INTO BENGALI LITERATURE

By Sudhansu Ghosh

(Condensed from 'Aparajita' by Bibhuti Bhushan Bandopadhaya)

SARBOJAYA, a widow of Harihar Roy of Nischindipur, was the youngest of the women cooks working in the family of Roy Chowdhurys at Burdwan. She had a son named Apurba, a good student reading in Class V. Fair complexioned Apurba had a good physique and a sweet voice—he was very polite.

Old Bhavataran Chakraborty, Sarbojaya's uncle distantly related, brought the mother and the son to his village called Mansapota. Although Apurba was pleased that his mother would be saved from the strenous duty with Roy Chowdhurys, he was sorry to leave Leela, reading in the same class as his and very affectionate towards him. Leela had at that time come from Calcutta as her father, the second son of the family, was to take charge of the estate due to the illness of the eldest brother. At Mansapota, Apurba took up his career of a priesthood left by Bhavataran and the mother was happy for the earnings. But to the mother and son Mansapota was not as attractive as Nischindipur which they had to leave and go to Banaras years back in company with Harihar who had failed to make both ends meet at the village.

*

At the son's repeated request, the mother permitted him to be admitted in the Middle English School at Arboal four miles away from Mansapota. Apurba stood first from the district in the Board Examination and was awarded a monthly scholarship of Rs. 5. Although the separation was painful, the mother sent him to the district headquarters for further study. Owing to his knowledge and thirst for learning, Apurba was dear to all the teachers and the students. Both the mother and the son were so anxious to see each other! While returning from a fair at Mamjoan, Apurba went to his mother. Sarbojaya was so happy to see her son after five months. Apurba was already indebted by helping inmates of the boarding house and others and also in his efforts to copy certain others in dress and other paraphernalia.

In the winter the Deputy Magistrate, who came to Dewanpur on transfer wanted a private tutor for his childern on free board and lodge. The head pundit got the tuition for Apurba. Apurba soon won affection of the Deputy's wife and became a friend of the children. Nirmala, aged about thirteen, the Deputy's eldest daughter, very beautiful in appearance, was, Apurba thought, the best girl he had ever come in contact with, Leela excepted. Apurba liked her and Nirmala liked to render him her best services. Nirmala's uncle, who had returned from England, was astonished to be questioned by Apurba on places of historical and geographical interest. Apurba had read of them in books outside the school syllabus and was eager to see them. Apurba sat for the Matriculation in course of time. At the time of his departure from Dewanpur, the headmaster and Apurba's friends were sorry to lose him, the Deputy's wife shed tears and it was too painful for Nirmala to see him depart.

*

Apurba approached Akhil in Calcutta. Akhil was an uncle of Devabrota, Apurba's class friend. Apurba stayed sometime with Akhil in a hostel and through his efforts got a tuition of Rs. 15 per month. He was already admitted in the Ripon College. Later he and two other college students, both dependant on tuitions, rented a room and started messing there. But due to high expenses of the establishment, they had to leave the hostel and scatter. Apurba went with Someswar. He lost his tuition. His mother wrote him to send three rupees. Apurba had only twenty-seven rupees. He spent fifteen rupees eight annas to clear his debt for hostel charges and remitted ten rupees to his mother. After a long period of distress in Calcuta for want of money, Apurba secured a tuition to coach a girl, aged about fifteen, named Pritibala. Pritibala too was beautiful but haughty. She used to talk with Apurba in a commanding tone. Apurba contrasted her with affectionate Nirmala and incomparable Leela. Having been insulted by his pupil, Apurba left the tuition. He again plunged into distress. But he was eager to learn and know the world and so he welcomed all troubles.

*

Apurba's days were passing in starvation or near starvation. The manager of a medicine factory, where he was sharing a room with an aged man of the factory having distasteful habits, was repeatedly asking him to vacate for the management wanted the room as a store. The workers of the factory, who liked Apurba, advised him to see Mr. Lahiri one of the directors of the factory so that he could get his permission to stay till his Intermediate Examination was over. After having returned disappointed several times, Apurba came again to Mr. Lahiri's gate on a Sunday. While he was sitting there, a maid servant came out and said to him, "Sister calls you in."

Apurba was astonished. Why a woman should call him in the house—a rich man's nome? However, he followed the maid. Inside the room he found Leela. He was hesitating but anyhow uttered, "Leela!'

Leela smiled and said slowly, "You have recognised me. I see. Ah, after about eight years!"

Leela's father was dead. Her mother was putting up with her father and a brother who was a barrister. Leela was in the first year arts class. While going to the college she had seen Apurba sitting at the gate, and on the third day seeing him there again, she recognised Apurba and told her mother. The mother too wanted Apurba inside. Apurba could not disclose to Leela and her mother that he was waiting at their door to beg for their permission to stay on for a few days more at the premises of their factory.

Leela invited Apurba to attend a party in her house on a Wednesday. There Apurba could not feel at home with the gentlemen invited who were rich and highly educated. But Leela took him to the harem and honoured him with hospitality. Apurba, however, was not pleased with the behaviour of the invitees.

*

On the fourth or fifth day before the commencement of the examination, Apurba learnt from a letter from a neighbour at Mansapota that his mother was ill. Apurba went to his mother and returned to Calcutta in time to appear for the examination. In the meantime, Sarbojaya died and Apurba returned to the village on receipt of a telegram conveying the sad news. Now Apurba was alone in the world.

One day Leela saw Apurba on the way and invited him to come to her house. But Apurba could not for he was ashamed to go there poorly dressed. Leela wrote to him to see her mother positively.

Apurba stood first in Bengali and was one of the seventeen from the top — he was placed in the first division. But he did not take admission in a college. He found no means to proceed with his college education. He disliked begging for charity. He was an idealist and a bashful young man. He was now in search of a job for sustenance. He tried unsuccessfully a number of professions. Should he return to Mansapota and resume the career of a priest again? Mansapota was never liked by him — he could not stay there like a frog in a well. Oh, brilliant Nischindipur — but that was now a story of long past. He had never liked to leave Nischindipur but was driven out of it by poverty with his parents after the death of his elder and only sister! After a hard struggle, Apurba got a translator's job at Rs. 40 in a newspaper office. Suddenly he met Pronab who had earlier left the college having been labelled as an anarchist. With him Apurba went to Ganganandakati. Pronab's cousin Aparna, daughter of a zamindar with diminishing prosperity, was to be married. On the night of the marriage the bridegroom got fits of insanity and at the request of the gentleman and choice of Pronab's aunt, Aparna was married to Apurba in order to save her and her parents from disgrace. Apurba agreed to the marriage subsconsciously.

At night Apurba said to Aparna, "Surely it has been painful to you that you have been married to me."

A good looking youngman was before Aparna and she had already heard of Apurba's attainments and aspirations; so the bride only smiled.

Aparna's father was not pleased with the marriage, for Apurba had none in the world and monetarily too the youngman was much below his strata.

*

After a year of the marriage Apurba brought his wife to Mansapota. The condition of the deserted huts was frightful to Aparna who had all along been living in a palace surrounded by servants and kinsmen. Apurba also left for Calcutta alone to rejoin the office. Aparna, however, acclimatised herself and reconditioned the home.

In the meanwhile, Apurba happened to see Pritibala in an exhibition. While he met Leela at her home, unknowingly he gave her indication on the uncertainty of the continuance of his service. Leela, who was then a student in the third year and had no experience of the world, unsuccessfully tried to get him a better job. However, she advised Apurba to appear for the B.A. as a private candidate.

Apurba brought Aparna to Calcutta and rented a small accommodation in Amratala Lane. He found solace in the home beside Aparna after hard toil of the day and tuition at night. As a good housewife Aparna won Apurba and Apurba too was a faithful husband.

Aparna died at Ganganandakati after the birth of a son.

Leela had been married to an engineer educated in England. Calcutta became unbearable to Apurba, so he took up an employment as a school teacher near Chapdani. There was a downfall in his taste also. He was poor all along but still had a good taste for living but there was now no charm for Apurba in the world. Pronab met him and requested him to go with him but Apurba refused. To Pronab Apurba seemed to be lifeless.

*

The headmaster of the school was not pleased with Apurba as the pupils were very obedient to him and he was their leader in social activities. Apurba was closely associated with one Dighri family notorious for their unsocial tricks of making money, for he got their services and the simple-minded youngman took them as genuine. The headmaster and the secretary of the institute now dispensed with Apurba's services on the pretext that guardians of the pupils were criticising him.

Now Apurba intended to go on an aimless travel—he had seventy rupees with him. But he wished to first see his son. He arrived at Ganganandakati. How beautiful was Kajal! When Apurba was returning to Calcutta, the mother-in-law advised him to re-marry at least for the sake of the little boy. Apurba named his son Amitabha after Buddha whom he respected most from his childhood.

Apurba reached Delhi via Gaya. From Delhi he went to Umeria where Abani, a gentleman whom Apurba came to know while travelling to Delhi, was a forest officer. Geologist Roy Choudhury got him an employment on a salary of Rs. 50 per month plus lodging. The work was laborious. He was put in charge of the drill camp Roy Choudhury was prospecting for a bronze mine.

After six years of hard labour in forests, Apurba, returned to Calcutta. The city looked new to him. When he went to Leela's uncles her younger brother, Baimalendu, disclosed 'Leela's husband was a bad-charactered drunkard. His contact with a Jewish girl had enraged Leela. She came to her uncle's with her baby. But the man took away the baby to Jubbulpore on the pretext of taking her to a film show. The baby was since then at Jubbulpore. Leela fled with one barrister Herak Sen who had lured her with the promise of taking her to England. Nobody knew where Leela and Herak were for a year. But she later returned to Calcutta and was staying alone in a house rented at Alipore. Leela's mother had left for Banaras for ever. Leela's name was banned in the house.'

*

With Bimalendu, Apurba went to the maidan in front of the Victoria Memorial to meet Leela. He asked Leela, "How do you do?"

Leela in Apurba's eyes was still most beautiful although she was then a bit fatty and a little sad. Leela drov to the Lake. Bimalendu went for a roundu and Apurba sat on a bench with Leela beside him.

Leela said smilingly: "It is said that you went out on an expedition. Did you remember me? I understand you have written a book. I knew that you would be a good writer—you used to write even when you were a mere boy.

(Continued on Page 22 Col. 1)

LIFE OF STRUGGLE OF COMMON MAN

WHEN OLD LOVE REAPPEARS

The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh, a salesman! I just love salesmen! Always giving away free samples. Had one fellow the other day, gave away a free butter dish. Of course, I never buy anything. Have everything I need. YOU have something nice you'd like to give away. Well, if I haven't already got one I'll be very happy to...

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

It is strange to think that there are children in Britain who have never seen a train, but some of them recently saw and travelled in one for the first time in their lives.

They were children of sleepy Dorstone in the Golden Valley of Herefordshire, near the Black Mountains, and the reason they had never seen a train was because the branch railway line through their village had been out of use since 1940. It was decided, however, to run a train to take the youngsters for an outing to Porthcawl, on the South Wales coast.

There must have been great excitement when the train puffed into the long-discussed village station; for as well as those who had never seen a train there were several who had seen but never ridden in one.

JUST AN IDEA

As Jean Ingelow wrote, It is a comely fashion to be glad—Joy is the Grace we say to God.

Seeing The Sea

Albert Namatjira, Australia's famous Aboriginal painter, recently looked at the sea for the first time. He had come from his home in the outback centre of the southern continent to stay at Darwin as the guest of a number of journalists for a week's holiday.

Quietly and calmly he bent down, scooped sea water into his hands and tasted it. Next he sat on a cliff and for more than an hour stared in silence over the sparkling Arafura Sea which stretches to the north. Then he said, in his softly-spoken English, "No good to drink—so good to paint!"

From War To Peace

The island of St. George, familiar to every visitor to Venice, is to become a cultural centre after more than a century of use for military purposes.

There will be a museum of Venetian sacred art, a modern orphanage for the children of Venetian fishermen, a residential international institute for painters, and a theatre and open-air concert hall.

The centre, to be called the Cini Foundation Centre, has been endowed by an Italian industrialist, Senator Vittorio Cini, in memory of his son. This famous island, which had been used as an artillery school and arsenal since 1815, is now to change completely from the arts of war to those of peace.

Pick Of The Picks

A Bexley Heath demolition contractor has invented a labour-saving pick and shovel which enable a man to dig a hole six-feet deep while he remains at road level. The pick is like a ram-operated drill and can be fitted with ten cutting tools for dealing with roots and other obstacles. The shovel is a hand-operated grab of light alloy.

A Little Help

When the family car breaks down and we have to get out and push, we should probably welcome the idea of having an elephant to help us. Something of the kind happened in Southern Rhodesia not long ago.

A car carrying a party of tourists in the Sabi Valley "salled" in the middle of a herd of wild elephants. The party decided to stay where they were until the elephants had crossed the road; but the pedestrians were in no hurry and, to hasten them, one of the party fired a shot into the air.

This annoyed a mother elephant —as indeed it would any self-respecting pedestrian—and, to the alarm of the motorists, she came and butted the car hard behind, pushing it along the road. The movement started the engine going again, and the party drove off, waving "thank you" to Mr. Elephant.

Foot Fault

A man walked into the Pittsburg home of 84-year-old Mrs. Clarice Bouret and called her "Mother." As she had not seen her son for 47 years, she did not recognise him; but she told him to take off a shoe and sock, and on finding that his peculiarly-shaped big toe matched her own, she knew that her son was back home at last.

Radar Beats The Rain

Radar has proved its value in many ways, but a novel use for the system is mentioned in a report received from Australia by the Radio Officer of the Shaw Savill liner "Wairangi."

While in port at Sydney it was found that approaching rainstorms at distances up to 25 miles showed up quite clearly on the ship's radar screen. By keeping a close watch for these indications of approaching rainstorms it was possible to continue loading or unloading cargo well beyond the time normally considered safe before covering up all the hatches.

389904 5386

The boat that Father, Mother, and the boys took a trip on had a name made up of two five-letter words. They numbered the letters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0 and made new words.

"563907 is a creepy thing I don't like," said Mother.

"128407 is a chap who does woodwork," said Father.

"I know a boy called 125063," said Terry.

"And I hope I'll never go to 678524," said Gerald.

What was the name of the boat?

Answer:—
389904 5386.
John's Pride.

A Prayer

Give me a pure heart, O Lord, to help me feel Thee near. Give me a clear mind to understand. Thy ways, and a fearless soul that I may follow them.

And give me strength that, when I grow up, I may defend with my heart, my mind, and my soul, the glory of Thy Kingdom.

Teachers Go To School

A school for schoolmasters opened recently at Wandsworth Technical College, London.

It was a week's course on films —how they are made, how they can help normal instruction, methods of operating, and so on. Teachers from all over the country and from overseas gave up a week of their holiday to attend the course.

Another school started recently was for those who have to answer the question: "How do I go to sea?"

This was the title of a week's course at the School of Navigation at Warsash, Hampshire. Teachers, employment officers, councillors, and others who advise boys on careers, attended the course, which included a tour of naval and merchant marine ships at Portsmouth and a visit to the National Sea Training School at Gravesend.

Weather Watchers

Boys and girls of Whitby (Yorks) Grammar School are now very conscious of the weather. Under one of their masters, Mr. F. Dutton, they are in complete charge of the town's Meteorological Station, and are sending daily weather telegrams to the Air Ministry. This essential service also has definite educational value, and the scholars will always have a fair more than passing interest in weather conditions as a result.

Harness Your Dog

If dog owners would use a harness instead of fixing the lead to the collar when taking their dogs for walks, they would lengthen the lives of their pets.

This advice is given by Our Dumb Friends' League, who explain that the harness takes the pull of the dog on its chest instead of its larynx, and so there is less strain to the heart.

The dog must also wear a collar with the owner's name and address on it.

These Things Endure

If we work upon marble, it will perish. If we work upon brass, time will efface it. If we rear temples, they will crumble to dust. But if we work upon men's immortal minds, if we imbue them with high principles, with the just fear of God, and love of their fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something which no time can efface, and which will brighten and brighten to all eternity.

—Daniel Webster.

In Passing

At a certain spot a railway line runs parallel to a river. A train travelling at 35 miles an hour up-river passes a motor-boat going down the river at ten miles an hour, in six and two-third seconds.

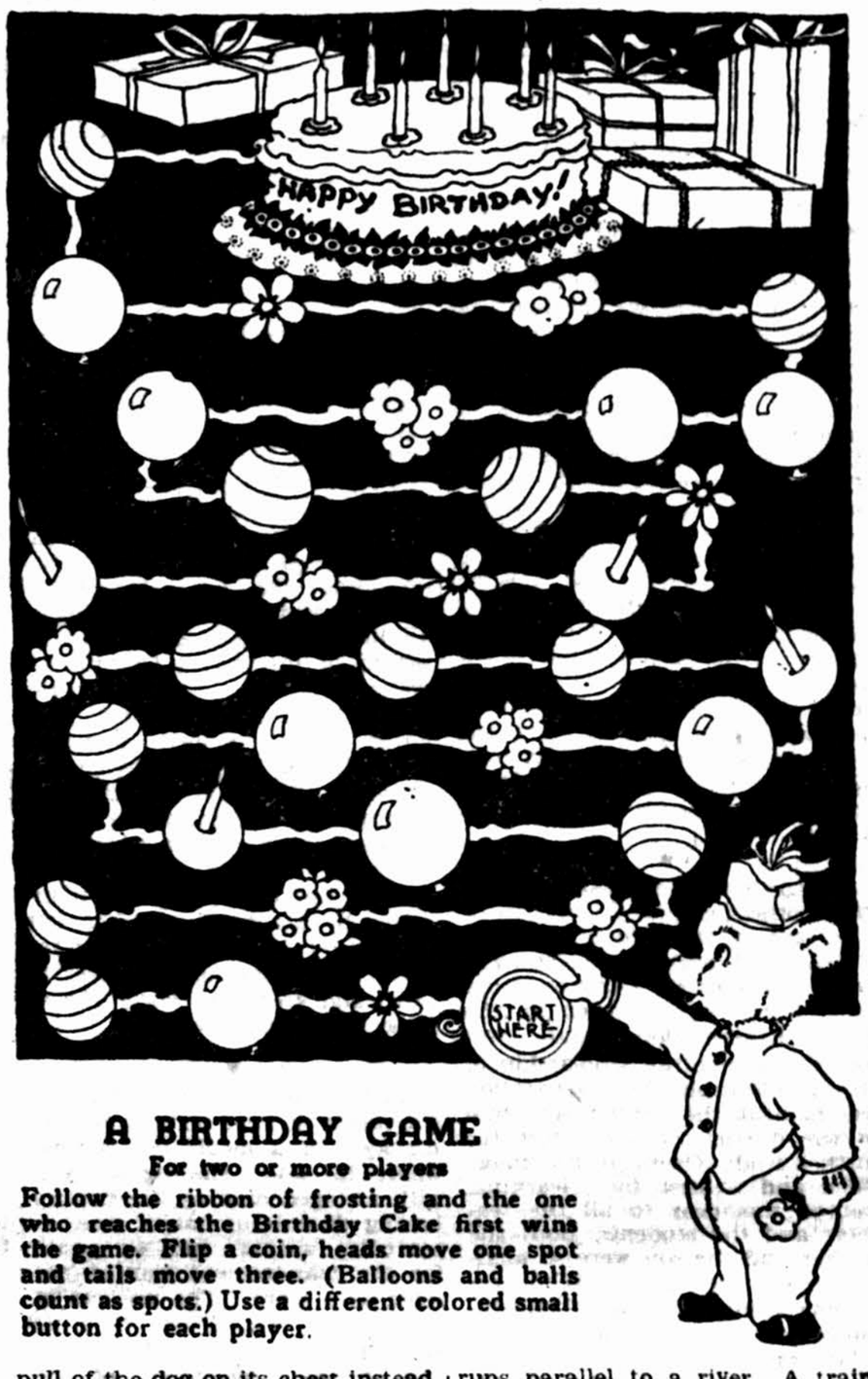
How long would it have taken the train to pass the motor-boat if both had been going in the same direction?

Answer: 12 seconds.

Riddle-My-Name

In laugh and in smile;
In heap and in pile;
In smoke, not in flame;
In title, not name;
In boiled and in fried;
In Mersey and Clyde.
Take which you prefer,
Take him or take her;
Your choice will depend
On two at the end.

Answer: Leslie or Lesley.



A BIRTHDAY GAME

For two or more players

Follow the ribbon of frosting and the one who reaches the Birthday Cake first wins the game. Flip a coin, heads move one spot and tails move three. (Balloons and balls count as spots.) Use a different colored small button for each player.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit went on an excursion to Kanheri Caves, and Dadar and Versova Balkan-ji-Bari Units to the National Park at Borivli. The children had a very happy time, communing with the Nature.

Those who have not yet joined the premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, may send for its particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning their full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

You are welcome also to ask any questions and to send small contributions of stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., for publication in this corner. Please write them legibly and on one side only of the paper.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

RECEPTION BY MYSORE COLLEAGUES

Reception to Balkan-ji-Bari party by Makkala Koota, children's organisation of Mysore, during the trip to South India.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Centenary of Gujerati stage—Forgotten pioneers and celebrities — Present condition of drama — Causes of decline of the stage — encouragement to indifferent artistes—Film trade and India — Field of film artistes— Arts in modern Yugoslavia.

INDIA claims to have advanced culturally with the spread of education, but she has allowed drama which is a cultural asset to move in the reverse direction—to recede in the background.

This is an enigma which needs to be solved. The theatrical art is not extinct. It has struggled hard to survive in the regions which had a local tradition. Gujarat is one of such regions.

Men For Drama

The stage of Gujarat has completed its centenary. For Gujarat, as for other regions, the survival of the stage should, by itself, be a historic occasion for celebration. It should be a function in which the artistes connected with drama as a practical art must be spot-lighted. The inaugural function proved to be something different from this. It failed to assign, to such artistes, the prominence which they deserved.

The map of Gujarat has a few bright spots to which the personnel—the playwrights and actors—by whom the stage was founded, consolidated and developed can be traced. The credit of doing the pioneering work must be conceded to the Parsis. The early pioneers from this community had associates and supporters among Hindus and Muslims who in their turn came into prominence as pioneers in the succeeding phases of the stage. Dramas in Hindi and Urdu were also staged by the Gujaraties.

Pioneers And Architects

Gujarat is also fortunate in having communities like Nayak, Bhojak, Mis and Marwadi to which acting still continues to be a hereditary profession. This is an important aspect of its theatrical tradition. With the assurance of the uninterrupted flow of manpower, the stage of Gujarat was founded and consolidated The Urdu stage which had emerged as a glorious institution had its roots in this region with the Parsees as its leaders.

The names of the early pioneers are too well known to be missed, although history was not compiled in which they could have been recorded in a chronological order. The list of playwrights which begins with Kaikhusru Kabraji, S. B Trilokekar and Ranchhodji Udayaram does not end with Vaguji Asharam and Dahyabhai Dholshedji. It extends to the present age and comprises several playwrights who continued to develop drama following the age of Vaghjibhai and Dahyabhai. One cannot ignore the splendid contribution made by Moolshankar Moolani—the oldest of the veterans who are alive, and Prabhulal Dwiveda who has instilled new life in the stage. His "Vadilona Vanke" and other plays which have followed in succession form a milestone in the dramatic literature and art of Gujarat

The noteworthy continuation which Mr. Chandravadan Mehta has continued to make to drama and stage must be taken into account on this occasion. Gujarat has admired his Agagadi and other plays composed and produced by him. Mr. Mehta has asserted himself as a talented and capable playwright, director and actor. He has laid much needed accent on realism in drama and naturalism in acting.

Eminent Artistes

Gujarat's list of eminent actors is equally lengthy. The images of Khatao, Baliwalla and Ogra, to khande, was one of them. His mention a few, are just before one's eyes. The name of Amrit Keshav Nayak who was an all-round and celebrated Urdu actor had spread outside India. It was he who had set high standards of histrionic art. His refined and versatile acting has left an indelible impress on the stage. Gujarat has done nothing to commemorate his work.

Jayashankar popularly known as "Sundari" had almost an epoch-making career. He has not only attained eminence in the art of acting but has set an ideal of the beauty and refinement of the feminine role. Though retired, Mr. Jayashankar has dedicated his life to the noble task of rejuvenating dramatic art; and then who can forget Mohanlal Lalaji while reviewing history of the Gujarat Stage? He was rightly described as the lion of the stage. The artistes like him who should be acclaimed as born and perfect actors could not be many.

Since music has been an integral part of dramatic performance in Gujarat, the stage had drawn some masters of music and dance towards itself. Pandit Vadilalji, who was known all over India for his profound knowledge of music and for his association with Bhatkhande, was one of them. His death was a great blow to Indian music. Among dance masters, Ramlal was known for his deep knowledge of Abhinaya and classical dance.

Causes Of Decline

Some of the speeches made in the inaugural function did not reflect experience or knowledge of the Gujarati stage; and this could not have been otherwise when most of the speakers were drawn from the class which habitually occupies the front rank in every movement and when the theatremen were relegated to the background. It is to be regretted that the necessity of placing history of that stage in its proper perspective was not felt even on the occasion of the centenary. At least, the services rendered by top-ranking playwrights and actors to drama should have been recounted, if a few of them were not actually honoured on the platform.

The centenary should prompt Gujarat to take stock of the present in the light of the past and to formulate a plan for the future. The stage has contracted to the size of only one large repertory company—the Deshi Natak Samaj, a few small ones moving in districts, towns and some amateur groups. This is a serious condition whose causes must be investigated. The craze for cinema, which has been a wide-spread disease in India, is, to no small extent, responsible for the decline of the stage. In Gujarat theatres, in a large number were lost to drama; because the owners driven by the profit-motive allowed them to be converted into cinema houses, and then the play-going public had to rest content with the film.

The attitude of superstious aversion adopted by a few sections of the literary aristocracy towards professionals was also a contributory cause of the recession of the stage. It had led some literateurs to encourage amateurs only and to set them up a virtually as rivals of professional playwrights and actors. The centenary has brought together various interests such profesional literary and mercantile, and one now wishes that studied and supercilious aversion towards the professional stage ceases to be even an undertone in the writings and speeches confined to the literary coteries. The invidious distinctions of artists such as the professional and amateur or the educated and uneducated are the ugly legacy of the contact with the west. In the interest of drama, they need to be abolished in Gujarat which has continued to adhere to them. Gujarat should now begin to demand drama whether it is presented by amateurs or professionals.

LEISURE HOUR OCCUPATION

By M. O. TALREJA, J. J. School of Arts.

Commendable Scheme

The Government of India has, it is refreshing to learn, taken a welcome decision to extend financial help to distinguished literateurs and artists who might happen to be in indigent circumstances. This is one of the surest ways to encourage the development of art and letters, and the Government has adopted it. The scheme is to provide funds, every year, from which a suitable allowance or lump sum grant will be given

The persons, who will be considered eligible for the benefits of this scheme, must have made substantial contribution to literature, art or any such field, and then they should be in need of financial help. The conditions attached in the scheme are quite reasonable. The allowance or grants will be adjudicated by a committee which will consist of the Prime Minister, the Minister for Education and the Minister for Finance. This is the adequate strength of the committee.

The scheme provides that applications by those in need of financial help or recommendations by the State Government will have to be made. In the interest of arts, the Government should waive this condition in exceptional cases. There are likely to be some masters of music and dance particularly of the hereditary class who might be struggling to secure even bare sustenance. The Government should offer help to such artists even if they do not apply for it. The state patronage thus extended to deserving masters will be acclaimed as a graceful act.

Import And Export

India has offered a good market to films imported from foreign countries. According to the statement laid by Mr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting before the Council of states, the number of American films certified in this country during 1951-52 was 2 226. Britain stood next in order with 669 films to her credit. India's film trade must show a deficit, if it is reviewed in its proper perspective.

The traffic is more or less one-way as the United States and Britain are not known to have been importers of Indian films. India had a good market in Pakistan, but it is virtually lost to her for the time being. With the large number of films imported from foreign countries, the Government and the industry should seriously think of stimulating exports from India so as to balance the trade.

The Indian Film Delegation, it may be recalled, recently visited the United States. One of the immediate effects of its visit, according to the statement made by Mr. Chandulal Shah, President of the Film Federation, would be a two-way traffic between the two leading film producing countries. It is not known how this end is to be achieved. Ways and means must be devised to export Indian films in a larger number. In this context, the question of films dubbed in Indian languages and those produced by foreign interests in this country will have to be seriously considered. Incidentally, it is necessary to suggest that the films to be exported to foreign countries should be of a better quality, so that Indian life is not misrepresented on the foreign screen.

No Receptions!

The return of the Indian Film Delegation from the United States has evoked no enthusiasm in the film circles or the public. The reception held by the Progressive Group offered an opportunity to the delegates to say something on this point. It also showed some pleasant excitement. One of the delegates who is a well-known film star was reported to have bluntly and bitterly inquired why no reception was hitherto organised by the industry or the public. There could have been some sense in what he said, if he meant, by receptions, occasions for the delegates to narrate experiences of their trip.

Do the film stars need receptions? They should not be unduly sensitive about the formality of public receptions, when they are enthusiastically received by crowds wherever they move and halt. It would be enough if the delegates will utilise the experience gained by them in the United States for raising the standards of Indian pictures. Improvements in the quality of pictures should be considered by the film artistes, producers and technicians as the proper reward of their labours. Receptions have taken the form of an epidemic in this country. The film stars have yet some new fashions and they should, as well, set the example of discouraging receptions by getting away from them.

State Patronage To Art

Different arts in modern Yugoslavia have acquired greater importance, because state has given impetus to the development of national arts and folk dancing. According to a report, about 10 per cent. of the state budget is set apart for raising the cultural level of the people. The result is that the number of permanent theatres which was so immediately after the war has risen to 57.

Yugoslavia has treated art as a vital national interest, and has set a programme which carries ballet performances even in factories. The Government of India has made, in all sincerity, an approach to the field of art, but it should study the plans of other free and democratic states in order to work out a programme of "arts for the people" and a comprehensive scheme to encourage artists.

Dr. Paul Popenoe, a family relations counsellor, told delegates to a conference of parents and teachers:

"We have been subjected during the last few years to a propaganda barrage emphasizing the child's need to be loved. It is time to restore the balance with equal propaganda for the need of husband and wife to love each other. Children will outgrow much of their need for affection and demonstrativeness—the husbands won't"

UNCONQUERED

(Continued from Page 19 Col. 5)

I shall bear all the expenses of printing your book."

Apurba's manuscript had been repected by the publishers. They did not dare take risk on a book written by an unknown writer. Leela had heard of it from Bimalendu. Apurba was so pleased that Leela was as sympathetic as ever. Leela was so kind to him even when he had been in her father's house as the son of a cook. Apurba had heard from Bimalendu that Harak Sen tried to exploit Leela. Apurba thought that he would not; he would not take her money to print his book, though otherwise his book may ever remain a manuscript.

Apurba spent his earnings. Roy Choudhury had floated a joint stock company at Calcutta which was prospecting for manganese.

Apurba wanted to go to that forest again with the project but the directors had their own relatives hankering for jobs. Apurba was not selected.

Apurba wanted to see his son and so he went to Gangandakati. The son, who was as beautiful as Apurba and Aparna, was not happy after the death of his grand-mother. Even his grandfather despised him for he was not looked after by his father. Everybody in the home, even outsiders, used to chastise him day and night. Therefore, when Apurba arrived in the home and Kajal was told that the young man with a loving face and affectionate heart was his father, he wanted to go with him. But where could Apurba take him? Apurba returned to Calcutta with Aparna's ornaments, sold them and got his book published. He couldn't see Aparna's necklace or when he held it before his eyes, it seemed to him that Aparana was gazing at him smilingly with her head bent sidewise as usual.

Apurba got employment in a small office again aid a tution. There was no sale of the book for he was an unknown writer. The book-sellers advised him to collect favourable reviews for the book from editors and renowned literateurs. But Apurba disliked knocking at doors with his book in hand. He started to write another book and lost the job in a short while.

*

Leela was attacked with phthisis. She was on the sick-bed. All her riches had vanished for a rich lonely woman was an easy target for the exploiters. Apurba got this message from Bimalendu. A nurse was appointed and after a few days' struggle Leela regained her sense. She saw Apurba alone in the room, called him near and said, "When have you come, Apurba?"

After a few days, Leela was seated at the window. Seeing Apurba she said, "Come in, please."

"Where is Bimalendu? Has not mother come as yet?" Leela's mother had come from Banaras and stayed with her brother. She used to come Alipore to see Leela occasionally.

"We are going to Dharmasala. Mother and Bimalendu will accompany me."

Both were silent for sometime and then Leela resumed; "Do you remember our stay at Burdwan?"

"Surely I remember those days. Do you remember that you had given me a fountain pen? Thes• pens were new in the market at that time."

Leela laughed, remained silent for sometime and said, "Do you know anybody who would like to buy my car?"

"But you like it so much!"

"I do not mind it. Will you take me with you?"

"Where?"

"Anywhere you like. You wanted to go on a voyage."

Apurba recollected that Leela too had hoped to go overseas—she had wished to be a renowned artist.

Leela resumed: "Go, go to the sea to get gold."

She laughed loudly and said: "Would you like to take tea?"

"Should I take tea in the midday?"

"Please sing a song. I have not heard you sing for a long time." Apurba had a sweet voice even when he grew up and especially "Rabindra Sangeet" sung by him would have been very enjoyable. In order to please Leela, Apurba sang a song chosen by her.

Leela resumed: "Why should one live?"

"We should not discuss such a topic."

"What do the people think of me?"

Apurba felt that Leela had understood that people were hating her. This was intolerable to her. He said: "I do not know what others think of you, but I feel you are superior to me, even superior to many others. Nobody has understood you. I know you from very childhood. Others may commit mistakes in judging you but I—"

Apurba took Leela's right hand into his clasp and touching her forehead said: "We are friends from the childhood. We shall not forget each other. I have never forgotten you."

Leela shivered. She also felt that she had been loving Apurba especially since she had seen him standing on the road after his mother's death with a look of hopelessness in his eyes.

Apurba was startled. Leela's pale face drenched with tears was sheltered on his breast!

Leela committed suicide by taking poison.

*

Apurba made a name in the meanwhile for his book and other writings. Mr. Ashburton invited him to accompany him to Banaras. Banaras could not be forgotten by Apurba. After leaving Nischindipur, his father stayed there with his family and died. In Banaras he met friends and relatives. Then he went to Leela's mother. She shed tears seeing him, Leela's daughter was with her. Her father had died before the mother. Leela did not know of it. Apurba remembered that Leela looked just like her daughter when she was of her age.

Leela's mother said: "The daughter is good but who will marry her after hearing what her mother has done."

Apurba said: "Let her first live and be educated. It does not matter if she is not married. "But he remembered that he had a son.

Kajal was at Calcutta with Apurba's neighbours, Mrs. Banerji. His attraction prevented Apurba from proceeding to Java, Bali, Sumatra and other islands in the Pacific and Africa as well with his artist friend in order to see those lands could his own eyes and write books on them. After his return to Calcutta, Apurba received a letter from Mr. Ashiburton inviting him to go to Fizi where for the time being he could work as an Indian teacher knowing Hindi. He also got invitation to parties in higher circles for he had made a name for his writings. "The Bivabari" and the "Bangasuhried" two famous monthlies with a wide circulation in and outside Bengal, invited him to write for them. "Bivabari" paid him something in advance and "Bangasuhrid" promised to print a story book for him at their own cost. He was also invited by a famous publishing house for an interview. The firm purchased the right of publishing the second impression of his first book at Rs. 600. They advanced him Rs. 200 outright.

*

Apurba decided to go to Fizi leaving Kajal at Ganganandakati. But he thought that Kajal should also see Nischindipur—Apurba had once promised to show Kajal the birth place of his grandfather, and of his father. After twenty-four years, Apurba returned to Nischindipur. The land and the air, the people and the birds, the plants, trees and the ponds, the rays of the rising and the setting sun and his deserted and destroyed home were all inviting Apurba to stay in his birth place. Lonely he shed tears sitting on the muddy heaps where once there was his cradle. But the call of the outside world was also irresistible and so he went out at the call of the unknown.

Kajal was left at Nischindipur with friendly neighbours. Thus while Apurba succeeded in going on a mission to know the wide world with a view to satisfy his thirst for knowledge, he also remained at his beloved birth place in the form of his son.

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Soldier Of India's Freedom

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Dr. Champakraman Pillai, a soldier of India's freedom at the anniversary meeting held at the Taj last week. This picture taken in early thirties shows Mr. Vithalbhai Patel as the guest of the Pillais' in Berlin.

HONOUR THE ASHES OF MARTYR IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE

Dr. Champakraman Pillai—Originator Of Indian National Army

MR. Jaswant Singh issued the following statement on November 29 on the eve of a meeting to celebrate the birth anniversary of Dr. Champakaraman Pillai, who was one of the pioneers of India's freedom fight abroad.

Love and Liberty are the sweetest words in human nomenclature. Love and Liberty are the greatest boons that nature can bestow upon men and nations. Moments in love and with liberty are better than lives piled upon lives without them. It, therefore, needs no special explanation why men and nations in chains have thought it their sacred duty to fight for freedom, and call upon their youth to don the armour and suffer every conceivable hardship cheerfully to win and retain the prize of freedom.

History is abounding with instances when leaders of chained and enslaved people rushed to the platform, press and every other means of public approach and used superlative words to impress upon youth the nobility and sublimity of the cause. None has been reluctant in the past.....none shall be reluctant in the future. Hundreds of thousands have walked into the jaws of death and hundreds and thousands shall walk into the jaws of death to set men and nations free and unfettered.

Out of sheer gratitude to these martyred heroes, their august memories should remain imperishably inscribed in every heart and on every page and stone available to remain an unfailing source of inspiration to others. It is indeed an irony of fate and tyranny of nature that in many cases the heroes and heroines of the struggle era are pushed into the background, their memories completely wiped out. Who on earth could consider this right, just or fair?

ORIGIN OF I.N.A.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is well known as a distinguished fighter for India's freedom; but the life-long sacrifice and efforts in the same cause of Dr. Champakraman Pillai are of far greater importance. The latter raised the Voice of Freedom when he was barely in his teens and when demand for freedom was considered a crime for which even capital punishment was much too mild. Dr. Champakraman Pillai's illustrious life story still remains to be written by some great author. It must, however, be stated here to his eternal credit, that as a brave and valiant youth he had the dash and courage to leave the shores of his motherland where he could no longer fight for freedom and continue to fight for it from beyond the frontiers. This indefatigable worker went all round the world and spoke to the leaders of every country. From end to end of this globe he carried the message of the Indian people and brought awakening and consciousness to other people in chains

People in India think of Netaji Bose as the originator of the Azad Hind Fouj and Azad Hind Government. It is true to the extent that Netaji Bose used them to fight for national freedom, but it was Dr. Pillai who gave the whole plan of action to Netaji long before the 2nd World War broke out. During the course of a talk with Netaji he revealed his secret plan and convinced him of its power and potentialities. Netaji made no secret of this.

It is not known exactly what was Netaji's last wish, but the last wish of Dr. Pillai was to travel home in an Indian battleship with national tricolour fluttering with full sovereign rights, but his political enemies did not spare him to live for that day and so it befell that his wife Lakshmibai alone carried the ashes of her dear husband, the darling of every revolutionary to his beloved motherland

HONOUR THE ASHES

Words cannot express the shame and humiliation of every revolutionary and pain, agony and torture of Lakshmibai at the thought, that the ashes which she brought home in a ship without the national tricolour, are with her still in a solitary cell in Bombay awaiting to be taken to his home, there to be enshrined where pilgrims from far and near can pay their heartfelt tribute to this great soul.

Like her husband Lakshmibai, has been and is seeking co-operation to have the ideals fulfilled of this great patriot, whose endless efforts for India's freedom, imbued her with the same inspiration to promote India's welfare. She is grateful to men like Sjt. S. K. Patil, the Bombay Congress Chief, who gave her the start by sponsoring the first Memorial Committee six years ago. The Committee has met several times. Scores of other meetings have been held where high ranking personalities have made some of the most spirited and impassioned speeches without carrying her fight even a step further.

Today once again a meeting is held. Today once again the speeches have been made. I would not like it said, but I have doubts which I fell in duty bound to express, that a day or so later they will be consigned to oblivion and Lakshmibai will once again be moving with tears in her eyes and deep sighs from her burdened heart and her husband's ashes will still be with her. This will indeed be shocking! In honour of the leader, who was also the "leader of my leader," Netaji Bose, I fervently appeal to all to do their duty towards this hero of heroes.

Government has ships and can surely spare one to convey Dr. Pillai's ashes with full ceremonial honours thus performing a sacred duty which is long overdue.

Dr. Pillai considered no sacrifice too great for his country's freedom —His countrymen should consider no sacrifice too great for his country's freedom — his countrymen should consider no sacrifice too great to fulfil his last wish which today speaks through his ashes.... going from here to the land of his birth in a ship with the national colours flying in full sovereign rights. REST NOT TILL THIS IS DONE.

Inlets Lie Like Lapis Lazuli

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor". Boston.)

The sea has stolen into the land
To break the rules and forsake the rules,
To lie all lazily in the sand
As little pools and quiet pools;

So still that swans are sailing there
Strange ships at ease white birds at ease,
And gulls forbear to forgather where
Are inland trees and woodland trees.

The waves have stolen into the land
From rocks of the shore and wrecks on shore,
They are resting, beautiful and bland,
They rage no more and rend no more.

Like a turquoise string the inlets lie
Where the swan feeds and swallow feeds,
Or like chips of lapis lazuli,
Bright land beads, blue ocean beads.

Garia Lanyon.

CONQUEST OF INDIAN OCEAN

(Continued From Page 2, Col. 5)

change in a comfortable and cool mess.

There is a refreshment room and your evening meal is well served and good. Although the schedule does not provide for an overnight stop there is comfortable sleeping accommodation should the need arise.

With the blue flames from the exhausts quivering with power, the Constellation roars off the strip at 8-30 p.m. to fly nearly four miles above the Indian Ocean, and above the weather, for Mauritius.

•

Inside the passenger cabin the stewards and hostess check the comfort of the passengers who drop off to sleep to the rhythmical drone of the engines.

A sleepy dawn finds you looking at the peaks of Rodriguez island way down below pressing through the tops of the clouds. You are on course and Mauritius is only a couple of hours away.

You come in through a rain squall at Plaisance Airport, Mauritius, at 6-05 a.m., right on time; to a good concrete strip fringed almost to its edges with sugar cane—the island's main product. You get the quick run through by immigration, health and customs officials. Friendly creoles, these, mostly with a considerably better knowledge of French than English but conscious that they, too, are helping in establishing an air service, which will mean the rediscovery of their formerly isolated island home.

From Plaisance you lurch by bus through 16 miles of narrow roads flanked to the bituman with sugar cane and crowded with Indians walking, riding bicycles, driving mule carts or pushing handbarrows. The grinning Indian bus driver, drives on his brakes and his horn, waves a red flag before turning corners, misses his compatriots by mill metres and as you see the three feet deep storm water drains beside the road an inch or so away from your near side wheels you realise that here is the most hazardous part of the journey.

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The Park Hotel at Curepipe, a graceful mansion built by one of the island's wealthiest French sugar barons, is the Qantas hostel where in a 22-hour break from the drone of aircraft engines you can wash, sleep and eat superb meals.

You can ake a trip to the rambling, ramshackle, exotic capital of Port Louis and see the real Mauritius in Black Jack Louis' Marine Bar with its notice prominently displayed in French and English warning that the discussion of politics and religion in the bar is forbidden You can see lovely little Indian youngsters making a leisurely way home from the market dangling a small octopus—the night's meal—on a string.

•

And at 5-00 a.m. you roar into the clouds again until your engines throttle back as you reach the top of the climb high above the rocky island of Reunion. While you doze you are flying over the arid, crenalleted landscape of south Madagascar, the world's fourth largest island, which takes more than an hour to cross. High above the Mozambique Channel you breakfast.

The navigator's voice comes through the amplifiers to tell you that Lourenco Marques, capital of Mozambique is below you on the port side. You have made the African mainland.

For the next hour and a half you are flying over a landscape that looks remarkably like central New South Wales or the North American prairies. Then come the gigantic dumps of the Witwatersrand gold fields, a circuit via the city of Johannesburg and then the tarmac of Palmiefontein. You've crossed a third of the world in 3-1/2 days and conquered the Indian Ocean.

Jail Reform

(Continued From Page 5, Col. 5)

down our present prison buildings and end ng the old prison system. It means a new system based on re-humanising rather than dehumanising.

Not that prisons without bars are always the solution; careful selection is necessary. Treatment should be suited to the individual. Sometimes a hospital, sometimes a mental institution, sometimes an institution for dipsomaniacs. There is now a class of prisoners described as Corrective Trainees, but we haven't yet formed the correct treatment for them. Our Borstal system is not right yet; it is there that so many prospective prisoners get the anti-social grudge which is the mark of failure in any treatment.

The larger number of those in prison ought not to be there at all; but so far we have hardly begun to work out the alternative.

We need a new Commission of Enquiry to plan constructively. Joan Henry should give evidence before it.

Two women were discussing their husbands in that indulgent tone appropriate to the subject. "Henry is perfectly helpless without me", said one. "I don't know what would become of him if I went awa, for a week."

"John, too," sighed the other. "The way I have to look after tha' man! Why, whenever he sews on buttons or darns his socks. I always have to thread the needle for him."

Wonders Of Spider Life

(Continued From Page 4, Col 5)

habits and feeds on cockroaches, ants and mosquitoes. The gem-biscuit shaped cocoon of this spider is familiar to all. **Plexippus** and **Myrmarachne** (figs. 13 and 14 respy) are two fine examples of jumpers common on walls and fences. The first escapes from the enemy by its hopping tactics and the second by its body resembling that of an ant **Hippasa** (fig. 15) is a powerful hunter building a complicated, funnel-shaped web by the side of trees or among pine-apple suckers.

There are hundreds of other examples of interesting spiders but it is not possible to describe them in the space of a short article like this. It can however, be affirmed that a close study of all these spiders reveals many wonderful cases of protective adaptations and mimicry. "Believing firmly from the evidence afforded by the causes that all animals are coloured in such a way as to best secure their safety and other interests and not so as to expose them to danger. I am sure that as we progress we have found in every instance, part of the great Creator's wonderful plan to ensure the welfare of His creatures and at the same time add brightness and beauty to the world."

An applicant for casual work at the Post Office gave as his reason for leaving his previous job, which was that of a temporary sorter: "Done all the work."

He had also served in the Army and to the formal question: "Why did you leave the Forces?" he answered laconically: "Won the war."

LAND OF DIAMONDS AND DOMES

(Continued from Page 5 col. 5)

group of edifices bearing the characteristic features of Indo-Muslim architecture; but the edifices erected by the Kutb Shahi sultans all have a certain individuality of their own.

TOMB OF KINGS

Among the tombs, the one of Sultan Muhammad Kuli-Kutb Shah is an imposing structure, about 160 feet high with a frieze over the main storey. It was built in 1625 A.D. The dome is situated on an elevated square terrace, a hundred feet each way, and is internally octagonal. Sultan Kuli was a great builder and he originated an eclectic style, combining certain forms characteristic of Persian, Pathan, and Hindu architecture. The tomb of his successor, Sultan Abdulla Kutb Shah has rich parapets and cornices around the principal and upper storey. These tombs are built of black basalt or green stone. The construction of the dome—a favourite feature of Muslim architecture—was followed with precision by the builders of these edifices.

Among the architectural monuments within the fort of Golconda, Madanna temple belongs to the Raja of Warrangal and is named after a Brahmin Minister. "This temple is a striking proof", writes a Muslim historian, "of the toleration of Islamic kings who allowed its existence in close proximity to their own residence and the Assembly mosques." A secret subterranean passage connects the Bardari with Royal Palace known as Ghosha Mahal, a distance of five miles.

The dome of Sultan Ibrahim was decorated with Persian enamelled tiles, traces of which still exist. He was famed for his piety, and inscriptions engraved on his sarcophagus bear witness to his faith in his creed.

Let us return to the spectacular assembly of the domes of the Golconda sultans. "These domes were held in such veneration, "writes Bilgrami, "that whenever any criminal took refuge there he was given amnesty and during the Qutb Shahi period, the tombs were always furnished with expensive carpets and lamps and a number of Qurans were kept on supports, which were recited by the readers at the appointed intervals.... In the Qutb Shahi days, this place was called 'Lalgar-e-Faiz Athar,' a place for bountiful entertainment, where the poor were entertained every afternoon...."

During the reign of Sultan Ibrahim, Golconda had become an extensive and prosperous market for the Turkish, Persian and Arab traders. The name of Golconda is associated with some of the most famous diamonds in history. The crown jewels of the British Royal House, Tsarist Russia and several other European monarchs included diamonds, rubies and sapphires from the treasure land of the Deccan. The city of Golconda had a flourishing industry: the cutting and polishing of precious gems. Some of them have become historic. The famous Koh-i-noor which now adorns the British Crown ranks first among the British Crown jewels. Another diamond which was stolen by a French soldier from a temple was sold from ten thousand dollars, plus an annuity of twenty thousand, to the Russian Prince Orloff, at the time deeply in love with Catherine the Great. To her he gave it; and so it passed from the eye of a God to glitter in the sceptre of Imperial Russia.

—ASIAN PRESS (Copyright)

Remember To Write, Dear

(Continued From Page 2, Col. 1)

est complains that she has to look at sister's photograph to remember what she looks like, but reading her letters aloud, she says, is a good trick for recalling the quality of her voice and we have found that this is true. We do the usual parental reading between the lines and make deductions from what she doesn't say, because her letters run more to anecdote than to prosaic details. Since she doesn't ask for more money we assume she had enough for books, and the absence of comment on the food probably means that she likes it.

Her method is that of the illustrative episode. One of these may begin, "I was rushing to my eight-o-clock class," and we have a scrap of information. She has never bothered to give us her class schedule but we are picking it up a bit at a time.

Sometimes as we read her letters and write back to her we wonder about all those other identical parents. We think of the mailboxes in the college town and of all the letters home being put into them. We like to think as I am sure other parents do that the letters we get are unlike the rest, that they are truly ours. And perhaps it is not too optimistic to think so. However alike their luggage, however stereotyped our farewells to them the freshmen in that September caravan were individuals. By this time probably their professors, perhaps even the upperclassmen can tell most of them apart.

We are able to look back on our uneasiness of a month ago with some amusement now. After all, we couldn't have acted and sounded that much alike! Parents, we would like to say to the rest of them, let us assert ourselves. We are not just a faceless lot of migrants we are separate and different. Let us recover our dignity.

Of course we are not ready to abandon all the conventions even in the interest of independence. We still end letters to our daughter with the words "Write again soon." It may be hackneyed but it says what we mean. And so far, it gets results.

CHESS

WOMEN'S WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

ELIZAVETA Bykova has qualified to challenge the present Women's World Chess Champion Ludmila Rudenko after a month-long tournament held in accordance with the decision of the International Chess Federation (FIDE) which took place in Venice in 1951.

The first championship was held in 1927 and ended in a victory for the talented Czech player Vera Menchik. In the tournaments held between 1930 and 1937 Vera Menchik invariably captured the first place and thus retained the title of the Women's World Chess Champion until she was killed in London during a Nazi raid in 1944.

LUDMILA RUDENKO WINS THE TITLE

A tournament was held in Moscow in 1950 according to the decision of the 19th Congres of the FIDE. Ludmila Rudenko won the title in a field of sixteen players represented by twelve countries. At that time Olga Rubstova was runner-up followed by Valentina Belova and Elizaveta Bykova who shared the third and fourth places. All these were Russians.

THIRD PLACE FOR HOLLAND

This time whoever wins Rudenko or Bykova the world title and second place are retained by Russia. But the new non-Russian from Holland Fanny Heemskerk who for the first time shone in the 1951 Zonal Tournament in Hungary has wrested at least the third place in the women's world chess rankings from Russia.

16 INVITED FOR 'CANDIDATES' TOURNEY

The sixteen player's invited for the "candidates" tournament to decide the challenger were, Olga Rubstova, Valentina Belova, Elizaveta Bykova, K. Zvorykina, Olga Ignatiyeva from the USSR, Edith Keller-Hermann (German Democratic Republic), Eileen Tranmer (Britain), Chaude De Silans (France), Fanny Heemskerk (Holland) and R. Bruce (Britain), N. Grushkova-Belska (Czechoslovakia), I. Langes (Hungary), S. Reisher (Austria), M. Bein and M. Cariff (USA), M. Merea de Montero (Argentina).

INDIA NOT REPRESENTED

No comments can be offered for the absence of a representative from India as we have not even reached the stage where we can send a team for the Helsinki Chess Olympiad or the candidates tourney at Saltsjobaden. But when the occasion comes let us have a Women's Indian Chess Champion to represent India. Something will have to be done in this direction too.

RECOGNITION MUST COME

Some day India will have to realise the importance of this game which helps to promote peace and friendliness in this unsettled world situation. But when this recognition comes let the Indian chess world be ready to take the opportunity. All-India Chess Championship for men and for women in the near future must be held

The following game was played in a U.S.S.R.-Hungary match:—

Caro-Kann Defence

WHITE: Smyslov
BLACK: Gereben

1. P-K4, P-QB3, 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. P-KB3 (1*), P-K3 (2*); 4. B-K3, PxP, (3*); 5. Kt-Q2, PxP; 6. KKtxP, Kt-B3; 7. Kt-B4, Kt-Q4; (4*); 8. B-Q2, B-K2; 9. B-Q3, B-R5 ch; 10. P-Kt3, B-B3; 11. Q-K2, P-QR4; 12. P-QR3, Castles; 13. P-KR4, B-K2; 14. Kt-Kt5, Kt-B3; 15. Kt-K5, P-Kt4; 16. R-KB1, P-R3; 17. RxKt, PxR; 18. Q-R5, BPxKt (Kt4); 19. QxP, P-KB4; 20. Q-Kt6 ch, K-R1; 21. PxP, BxRP; 22. K-K2, Q-Q4; 23. Kt-B3, Resigns.

(1*) There are many ways to handle the Caro-Kann opening. White can, for example, avoid the move, 2. P-Q4 by playing 2. QKt-B3, P-Q4; 3. Kt-B3. Black can continue, 3.... PxP or 3.... P-Q5 with an even game. White can also play 3. B-Q3, PxP; 4. BxP, Kt-B3; 5. B-B3 with a solid game.

(2*) 3....PxP; 4. PxP, P-K4, was tried several times in master games but almost always with no success. White continued with 5. Kt-KB3, PxP (5. B-Kt5 should be considered.) 6. KB-B4 with a sharp attack. Instead of 3. PxP, 3. P-QB4 is also worth being tried.

(3*) Even worse than taking this Pawn immediately.

(4*) Black continues to lose time.

BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

Bhalji's Chess Corner

PROBLEM No. 13
By H. AHUES,
(B.C.M. Jan. 1952)
BLACK

WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 12. Key-move:—Q-QKt1. This remarkable problem by Alain White was first published in American Chess Bulletin in Nov.-Dec. 1941, is very puzzling even to an expert solver until the Pawns at Kt2 and B2 are seen to be symmetrical to the Black King. The set play is 1. ...., QxKt. 2. P-Kt3; 1. ...., Q-Kt4; 2. P-Kt4; 1. ...., Q-R6; 2. PxQ 1. ...., Q-K-B6; 2. PxQ. The key move gives a series of mates which are an echo of these mates.

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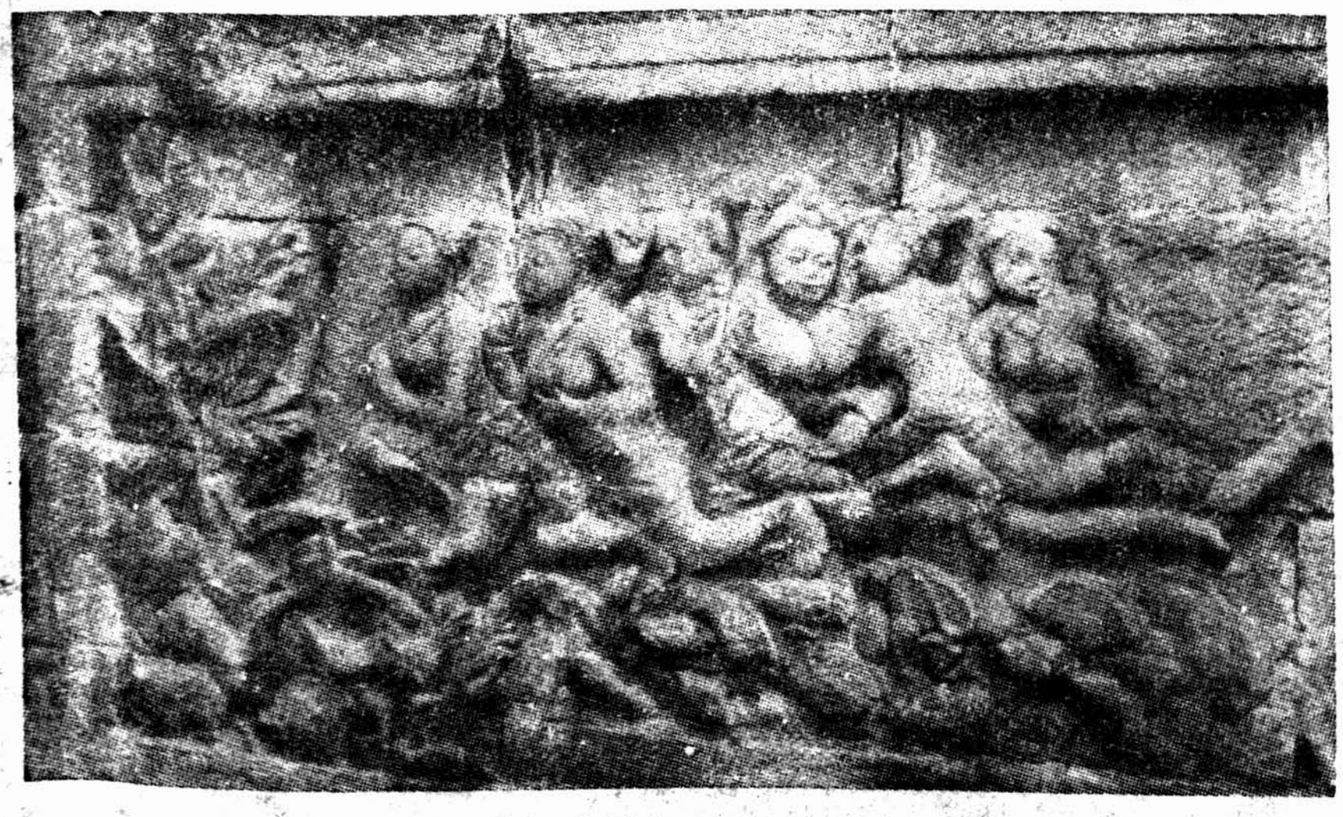
on 21 April, 2017

"FLYING APSARAS"



Bas-relief of Flying Apsaras at Borobudur.

GUARDIAN OF GATE

A stone lion, near one of the four main gates of Borobudur.

In The Land Of 'Twelve Buddhas'

MARVELS OF BOROBUDUR AND PREMBANAN

TO visit the "Twelve Budd has"—the Borobudur of Java, about an hour's motor-drive from Jogjakarta, Java INDONESIA—makes one stand agape in front of this most elaborate monument of Buddhist architecture which, Javanese chronicles say, took about seven centuries to complete, the start having been made at the beginning of the 8th century A.D.

By KHAGEN DE SARKER

Far in the background, one could see, if the sky is not cloudy, the glimpses of a smoking volcano, the violent eruption from which once caused heavy destruction to many temples of Java. Actually, the edifice of Borobudur is built of blocks of trachyte supplied from the four vast volcanoes between which it had been built on a low hill.

Deceptive Look

And it has deceptive looks. Though it seems to be circular, in reality it is not. It is a pyramid of square form, each side at the base measuring 520 feet and consists of seven walls built like steps of a stair up a hill. Between the walls are narrow terraces running round the entire structure. Each of the running terraces has an arched doorway leading to the next higher terrace. Both the inner and the outer faces of the terrace-walls are richly ornamented with bas-relief work and statuary narrating the life of Buddha, the extent of which is considered unrivalled by any other building in the world.

The whole is surmounted by a grand cupola, probably the most ancient part of the building, reaching to a height of 118 feet. It is now empty of the Buddha figure it had once inside. In many of the 400 domed niches and 72 cupolas, the Buddha figures are either missing or partially broken. These niches outside the running walls are supposed to be a copy of the cells of a Buddhist monastery.

Most Famous

The late Ananda Coomarswamy held Borobudur as the "greatest and by far the most famous of the Javanese monuments." According to him, the style of the storied platform is from Bengal's Paharpur monument of 7th century A.D. (It is now in Rajshahi district of Eastern Pakistan).

The outer face of Borobudur's running wall at the base is stated to consist of bas-reliefs of the 'Kama' aspect of wordly life. Nearly the whole of it is now concealed behind superimposed stone-bricks. The keeper of the monument told me that the Japanese during the occupation had removed the super-laid stone-bricks at one of the corners thus exposing about 20 feet of the relief work. But when the stone-bricks had been removed, they had not been numbered at all and the authorities now find it difficult to replace them. They are all lying in heaps in a corner.

Rama and Sita—details from a bas-relief inside the Shiva temple of Prembanan, in which stories from Ramayana are wonderfully inscribed in stone.

Age Tells

The keeper, a fine young Javanese who knows by heart the entire gamut of the stories from Hindu and Buddhist mythology, told this writer during his recent visit that age was dangerously telling upon this magnificient legacy of history, art and architecture. Originally, according to him, it had been built with a slight slant forward. The slant has been increasing in it angle with the base terraces.

In Java, Borobudur is a place of pilgrimage not for the Buddhist alone. After the Ramzan, thousands of Muslims visit it every year with offerings of flowers and incense.

Prembanan

Less than an hour's drive from Jogjakarta are the fine remains of the Hindu temples of Prembanan. (Is the name from Sanskrit 'Paramanand' or 'Premanand'?) It is a huge complex of temples of various Hindu deities—Shiva, Durga, Vishnu, Agasthya, Brahma, Nandi, to name only a few—the main one being of Shiva. Only four of the temples are now standing. The rest are in ruins with heaps of stones and statues strewn over a vast area which once might have housed more than 40 temples.

During the time we visited it, the main temple of Shiva was under the scaffolding. Good repair work was then in progress under the expert advice of Prof. A. J. Bernet Kempers, in-charge of the restoration. The temples date from 9th century A.D.—(Press Service Bureau).

SPANISH SAFFRON

(From A Correspondent)

Saffron is a characteristic, not though exclusive, plant in Spanish flora. It grows in some other countries, too but neither production nor quality equals that of the Spanish product.

Saffron has numerous uses and applications. The better known are varieties employed as colouring matter, mainly of foodstuffs, harmless to health. In this respect, it is wel. to point out the large use made of it as condiment and as colouring matter in soup, paste making, pastry etc. In the industrial field it is also used in dyeing silk, paper etc.

In the medicinal sphere its role is no less important as a stimulant.

Normal Spanish production used to be until a few years ago, the considerable figure of 80.000 kilos a year. The 1948-49 crop did not reach to 20.000 kilos. The low price that is being paid at present for this commodity has led to a partial decrease in the cultivation of this product, having been replaced by others of a more profitable nature. Here lies the reason for the contraction in output.

●

Many Spanish provinces have fields devoted exclusively to this plant; however the most important crops are those obtained in Albacete, Cuenca, Teruel, Valencia and Murcia.

The better known types of saffron are obtained at Motilladel Palancar and Campillo del Buey (Cuenca).

The yearly saffron campaign takes place during the months of October and November, at a time when this beautiful flower is at its best. Its cultivation and harvesting, done by people of poor means, impart life and joy to villages growing it.

Saffron is classified according to colour, purity and aroma

Such titles as 'MANCHA,' 'ARAGON RIO, 'ARAGON SIERRA' and 'COUPE' are again subdivided into 'SELECTO' and 'SUPERIOR' qualities

The main market for Spanish saffron is Albacete which provides the finest qualities. There are others but not so prominent as Aragon, Barcelona, Valencia and Alicante

Spanish saffron is superior in quality to all others, though unhealthy methods of imitation and adulteration are resorted to by merchants who sell the 'fake' stuff at cheap price.

This is proved by the fact that countries with such refined taste as Germany, France, the United States of America and Italy are established clients of the Spanish saffron. And India is the chief buyer of Spanish saffron, and in spite of her own and important production takes up of 76 per cent the Spanish exports.

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